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# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post



**ARMED PATROL**—An armored column moving through Beirut streets to take up positions outside city's private banks, which reopened yesterday for the first time this year.

United Press International.

## Beirut Cabinet Settles Issue

### Building Up Political Reforms

BEIRUT, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The cabinet here today ironed out a last-minute difference over a peace settlement to paving the way to carry out proposed political reforms.

Moslems full equality with Christians after 10 months of war.

Under Rashid Karami said the reforms would be announced Saturday following an cabinet meeting.

Agreement was reached after the Christian groups repudiated by President Suleiman and Interior Minister Chamoun gave in to leftists and backed down their demand that the president be guaranteed to the majority in writing.

Unwritten agreement under the presidency has been reached by a Maronite and a Muslim.

Since Lebanon's independence in 1943 will remain intact, Mr. Karami said.

Written document of the agreement, which would give Moslems more jobs and more seats in government, will take the form of a written document to be signed by Mr. Karami in an act to the nation after the cabinet meeting, he said.

The reforms were reaching intensive negotiations the last few weeks between political leaders and Syrian troops after Syria stepped in the civil war by sending 15,000 troops into Lebanon.

Reforms include an end to the division of the country, elimination of a quota system in the government posts and election of the president by parliament rather than by appointment by the cabinet.

Lebanese groups agreed to accept the changes under Syrian troops and in exchange for guarantees that Palestinian refugees, who virtually rule the country, will be made

to respect Lebanese sovereignty in the future.

On the security front, the cabinet entered its fourth week today with calm prevailing and strict security precautions in effect for the reopening of Beirut's banks tomorrow.

Armored cars and personnel carriers escorted a convoy of cash from Beirut's uptown central bank downtown to the banks in the city's heavily guarded commercial center.

United Press International.

## U.S. Assists France, Germany

### In Action to Buoy the Franc

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The French and West German central banks today began their first full-fledged implementation of a joint monetary agreement.

The agreement, which was signed last November at Rambouillet, the groundwork was laid there for stabilizing the system of floating currency exchange rates.

The aim of the joint maneuvering is to relieve the mounting pressure on the French franc.

The Bank of France is estimated to have spent more than \$1 billion in the past month to hold the franc steady against the deutsche mark.

The joint action has a threefold objective: To stop the depreciation of the deutsche mark against the dollar and the franc, to strengthen the dollar, and to prop up the franc.

By arresting the rise in the value of the mark against the dollar, the joint action would help the franc.

Thus, the Bundesbank in Frankfurt was selling marks to buy dollars and francs.

Foreign exchange dealers in Frankfurt estimated today that the central bank bought more than \$100 million and about 50 million francs by selling marks.

In Paris, the Bank of France was buying francs. Dealers estimated it sold over \$200 million and about 60 billion DM.

In New York, the Fed was reportedly buying dollars by selling marks.

Despite this intervention, the dollar continued to weaken in Frankfurt—meaning the Deutsche mark strengthened—closing at a seven-month low of 2.538 DM, down from 2.5625 yesterday.

The dollar also weakened in Paris, slipping to 4.46 francs from yesterday's close of 4.47 francs. This helped keep the franc virtually unchanged against the deutsche mark; it took 175.12 francs to buy 100 DM here today, compared with 175.15 francs yesterday.

## Two More Key Towns Claimed By MPLA

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) said today that its forces had taken two more important towns in southern Angola.

In a broadcast monitored here, Radio Luanda said that its troops had captured the port of Mocimboa, on Angola's southwest coast, and Lubango (formerly Sa Da Bandeira), about 150 kilometers east of there.

The capture of the two towns would indicate the deepest southern penetration yet by the Soviet-backed MPLA forces.

Both towns are well inside the territory once controlled by forces of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

They are south of Huambo, the former UNITA capital captured Sunday, and the strategic towns of Benguela, Lobito and Catumbela, which were reported to have fallen yesterday.

As the MPLA forces pushed southward, reports from Johannesburg said that South African troops had dug in along a defense line just inside Angola.

Guarding a Dam

The South Africans, who fought earlier alongside the UNITA forces, were said to be guarding a line around the Cahoe dam, 25 kilometers from the South African border inside Angola.

Although South Africa has said that its troops would stand and fight to protect the hydroelectric project it financed, government circles were reported to believe that the MPLA forces would not attack the dam.

South African Defense Minister Pieter Botha, nevertheless, said that South African troops would protect Cahoe, whose hydroelectric plant supplies power to South-West Africa (Namibia).

The advance of MPLA troops has pushed thousands more refugees toward the South African border.

The Pretoria government is already feeding and housing up to 11,000 refugees in camps on the Angolan side of the border.

Meanwhile, in the north, forces of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) backed by a handful of British mercenaries, were reported to be holding out in Sao Salvador, the last town of any significance still controlled by the FNLA.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union called for the second time in two weeks for a coalition of patriotic forces that come out for genuine independence and democratic development of their country.

Social Progress

"The Soviet Union does not consider the military way as the only possibility of settling the Angolan question," said an article in Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper. But it added, "The Angolan people should be ensured conditions to complete the liberation of the motherland, to assert its territorial integrity, to develop in peace and independently along the lines of social progress."

The article pointed out the third Soviet attack in less than two weeks on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his criticism of Soviet support of the MPLA.

Pravda said that Mr. Kissinger is "obviously out of tune with facts and with logic. He tries in every way to erase the distinction between the reality of the situation—as revealed by the invasion—by armed forces of the South African regime inspired from the outside—and the moral-political support and other help which the Soviet Union (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.

## 2d Gold Medal for Rosi

West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier maneuvers (above) during her second run in the women's slalom at Axamer Lizum, Austria, yesterday on her way to winning a second Olympic gold medal. She won the downhill earlier. At left, she smiles after victory was confirmed. Miss Mittermaier, 25, will be going into the women's giant slalom on Friday with an excellent chance to become the first woman to sweep the three disciplines in Olympic Alpine skiing. Details on Page 13.

United Press International.

## Alleged Lockheed Beneficiary Dropped

### Moro Announces His New Government

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Feb. 11.—Premier Aldo Moro tonight formed Italy's 38th government in 32 years, and his new Cabinet dropped a minister alleged to have taken money from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Ending a 35-day political crisis, Mr. Moro went to the Quirinale Palace and presented the names of his fifth Cabinet—a one-party minority government of his Christian Democrats—to President Giovanni Leone.

Mr. Leone immediately approved the Cabinet, whose members will be sworn in at noon tomorrow.

Mr. Moro's 21-member Cabinet dropped Luigi Gui, at his own request, as interior minister and replaced him with the previous Cabinet's defense minister, Arnaldo Forlani, on an interim basis.

Italian press reports alleged Mr. Gui, a close political friend of Mr. Moro's, took money from Lockheed to favor government aircraft purchases from the U.S. company when he was defense minister in the 1960s.

Mr. Gui asked Mr. Moro, personally and in writing, not to be included in the new Cabinet, so that he could clear his name.

Forlani in 2 Posts

Mr. Forlani also retained the defense portfolio.

Mr. Moro kept in place the key Cabinet members of his previous coalition government, topped Jan. 7 by the Socialists over economic policy disagreements—Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor, Budget Minister Giulio Andreotti, Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo and Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin.

Mr. Andreotti and Mr. Donat Cattin have denied Italian press reports alleging they received money from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Moro also retained Merchant Marine Minister Giovanni Gioia, whom Communist members of a parliamentary investigation commission described as "the head, maker and builder of the modern type of Mafia power."

A statement from Mr. Moro's office said he had tried to persuade Mr. Gui to stay in office despite the allegations against him.

Mr. Moro, 58, named Gaetano Stanzani to replace Republican Finance Minister Bruno Visentini. He filled three other Republican-held seats in his previous Cabinet as follows: Justice Minister Francesco Paolo Bonifacio, Public Works Minister Antonio Gullotti and Cultural Heritage Minister Mario Pedull.

Mr. Moro's one-party government, his last option after he failed to form another coalition, was assured a comfortable 317-vote majority in its first parliamentary confidence test later this month.

Once in office, one of the first tasks of the Moro government will be to seek urgent measures to shore up the crumbling lira. The currency has lost heavily since the fall of the last government, and Mr. Moro, acting as a caretaker Premier, ordered all official foreign-exchange dealings suspended Jan. 21.

Since then, the lira has lost about 10 per cent of its value, with the dollar now being quoted around 850 lire on the black market.

Elections Averted

The formation of the new government averted parliamentary elections a year ahead of schedule that would have, according to political soundings, resulted in further Communist gains.

In the last national polling last summer, the Communist party drew 35 per cent of the votes, pulling within two percentage points of the Christian Democrats.

An official parliamentary inquiry was demanded yesterday by the big Communist party, now campaigning for a share in ruling on a theme of "our hands are clean."

Today the Socialist party, whose abstention is needed for the survival of the Moro administration, joined the Communists in demanding an official investigation. The Socialists said the case involved not only "payoff that may have gone to Italian politicians but questions of strategic materials that directly involve defense and national security."

The Socialists have agreed to abstain in the government's vote of confidence, allowing Mr. Moro's administration at least to take office.

That means it all costs about \$10 billion a year, says the report, all with almost no controls.

As a result, says the committee, the CIA has been able to do some unusual things with the taxpayers' money, including developing "a huge arsenal of weapons and access to ammunition, giving it a capability that exceeds most armies of the world."

Chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y., said he had no idea who leaked the report of his House committee to the Village Voice, but suggested that the action would serve the interests of the CIA.

"I can't conceive of anyone on the committee or its staff who would want it to come out in this manner," Rep. Pike told reporters. "A copy was sent to the CIA. It would be to their advantage to leak it to that publication. All the leaks make the committee look bad" from the long-term view of extending oversight over the intelligence community.

## Lockheed Reported To Lose Japan Deal

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The backlash from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payments of bribes to win foreign sales continued to spread today.

Japanese government officials said they decided not to place with Lockheed a \$1.5-billion order for anti-submarine planes, as a result of the payoffs. The New York Times reported today.

Japanese Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda said in Tokyo that Japan will ask the U.S. government if it has the names of Japanese government officials who allegedly received about \$2 million out of \$12.6 million that Lockheed says it paid in Japan for sales-promotion purposes.

Mr. Fukuda said the Lockheed scandal has aroused public doubts about politics and the Japanese government will make efforts to clear all doubts and maintain its honor.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman of the Senate subcommittee in which the Lockheed payments were reported, told seven visiting members of the Japanese Diet (parliament) in Washington that he did not know the names of the Japanese government officials involved.

In Rome, a special parliamentary commission will begin an investigation tomorrow into reports of payments by Lockheed to Italian politicians, the panel's chairman reported today.

Angelo Castelli, the head of the investigating commission, made the announcement as pressure mounted for an official probe into the sale of 14 Lockheed C-130 transports to Italy in 1970.

\$1.6 Million Paid

A 1970 Lockheed memorandum released by the Senate subcommittee in Washington last week, said the aircraft manufacturer paid \$1.6 million to promote the sale of the planes to the Italian government. The memorandum did not contain the name of any official.

A copy of the report by the Church committee was received by the state prosecutor's office today. Sources said the prosecutor would decide whether to carry out a separate judicial probe or turn over the case to the parliamentary commission.

In the Netherlands, some Dutch political leaders indicated that they may ask for a parliamentary inquiry into charges that Prince Bernhard, Queen Juliana's husband, took \$1.1 million from Lockheed to promote sales of planes to the Dutch armed forces.

The government named the man commission yesterday to look into the accusation but did not give the commission the power to compel witnesses to appear before it.

The Times report said Japan's defense agency had tentatively planned to purchase 100 Lockheed P-3C Orion aircraft as part of an anti-submarine warfare buildup urged by the United States to counter Soviet naval strength. A Japanese official, described as being in a position to know, was quoted as saying, "We can't buy that plane now. We can't buy anything from Lockheed now."

A Lockheed spokesman in Los Angeles said the company had not been informed of any such decision through normal channels.

Lockheed executives have admitted in Washington that the company paid \$12.6 million to several intermediaries to win selection of their planes and that some funds went to Japanese government officials and businessmen.

The Times said the Lockheed revelations also have jeopardized Japanese orders of \$1 billion to \$2 billion for aircraft from other U.S. companies.

In another development, Sen. Church said today that despite the impression given in a part of a telegram read into testimony before his committee last week, there was "nothing improper" in the relationship between Lockheed and a Swedish airline.

Some senators had interpreted the portion of the telegram, between two Lockheed employees, as a sign that a Swedish Air Force general who sat on the board of Swedair was sharing in commissions paid by Lockheed.

However, Sen. Church said, "There was, in fact, nothing improper in the relationship between Lockheed and Swedair or any members of Swedair's board of directors." Sen. Church said he had been supplied with a full text of the telegram by the Swedish government.

## Congressmen Join Lawsuit

### Keep Concorde Out of U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Members of Congress today have joined with environmental groups in a lawsuit to overturn the government's decision permitting U.S. airlines to fly the supersonic French airliner Concorde.

A bipartisan group said it is joining the Environmental Fund, Inc., in a petition U.S. Court of Appeals for review of the decision by Portation Secretary William French.

Lester Wolff, D-N.Y., and James Buckley, Cons.-R., are the plaintiffs.

Joining in the suit were House and Senate members from Maryland, Virginia, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, California, Ohio and Colorado.

Layoffs in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The British Aircraft Corp., blaming the general recession in the air industry, said today it will lay off 1,800 of the 12,800 workers in its commercial aircraft division, including 800 dismounts on the Concorde supersonic airliner.

The government will not allow more of the heavily subsidized Concorde to be built. Of the 16 authorized, six are flying; two are due to fly soon and eight are more than half completed.

The Concorde, a British-French aircraft, so far has been purchased only by the British and French state airlines.

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United Press International.

United Press International.



## Says Company Aide Kept Bribe Money

## Bonn Alleges New Lockheed Payoff

By Michael Getler

BONN, Feb. 11 (UPI)—A government spokesman said today that the representative of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in West Germany in 1972 received \$16,000 from the firm to bribe political parties here but apparently kept the money himself.

The spokesman, Klaus Boelling, said at a news conference that Lockheed had apparently given that sum to its former agent here, Christian Steiner, in the expectation that it would help pave the way for sales of Lockheed's Jettair executive transport planes to the West German Bundestag.

"But the money stayed in the hands of the representative or, as some would say, ran through his fingers," Mr. Boelling said.

Documents released in Washington by Lockheed last week showed that the agent had asked for the money from the company,

allegedly for distribution to two unnamed West German political parties.

Mr. Steiner, who lives in Düsseldorf, has declined to comment on the allegations made about him until he has seen the documents turned up by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations investigating Lockheed's widespread bribery operations.

## Never Bought Planes

The Bundestag never actually bought the Lockheed planes, but the reason has not been explained.

The 1972 Jettair episode is only one of several alleged involvement of Lockheed in bribing West German officials or political parties. It is in fact a much smaller episode than other, thus far unconfirmed, allegations that Lockheed also bribed politicians here with many millions of dol-

lars in the late 1950s and early 1960s on the sale of more than 1,000 Lockheed F-104 Starfighters.

The 1972 episode is politically important, however, because it involves the present government, and Mr. Boelling claimed that the present government had been told that the Senate subcommittee had closed its inquiries with respect to the current government.

Bonn sent an official of the Defense Ministry to the Washington proceedings and Mr. Boelling was apparently speaking on the basis of the report of that just returned official, Fritz-Joseph Rath.

Mr. Boelling also reported, however, that the government has also been informed, through Mr. Rath, that the subcommittee has no evidence implicating the former West German Air Force commander, Guenther Hall, of accepting money from Lockheed on the Starfighter deal.

Mr. Rath has said this all along, ever since it was disclosed early in December that another ex-agent of Lockheed, Ernest Hauser, said he had personally delivered payoff money to Mr. Hall.

The potential political dynamic in West Germany over the Lockheed activities, however, rests on Mr. Hauser's claim that he allegedly paid off the Christian Social Union party and its leader, Franz Josef Strauss.

Mr. Boelling said today he had no comment to make on these allegations against what is now the political opposition party in Bonn. But he repeated his earlier remarks that there is no evidence at this moment to substantiate Mr. Hauser's allegations against the CSU.

Mr. Strauss and the CSU have both vigorously denied that the CSU, or its leaders, either directly or indirectly, have ever received money from Lockheed for the F-104 deal.

Aides of Mr. Strauss say five affidavits have been sent to the committee on this point from the committee's own sources and that Strauss, party treasurer and president of banks in which money allegedly was deposited.

Mr. Strauss has also attacked, as an "invention," a recent report from Washington by The Washington Post (Feb. 9) that there was new evidence and documents linking Mr. Strauss to Lockheed bribes.

Mr. Strauss and Mr. Hauser were at one point close associates. But their relationship eventually soured and Mr. Strauss pointed out that Mr. Hauser was thrown out of West Germany after being convicted of a fraud charge here in 1972 involving another U.S. company.

Meanwhile, in Munich the Bavarian section of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party called on the parliament today to investigate whether Mr. Strauss had dealings with Lockheed.

## Final UN Panel Report Says

## Torture Continuing in Chile

GENEVA, Feb. 11 (NYT)—A United Nations report published yesterday accused Chilean security agencies of "extreme ruthlessness" and of activities ranging from "methodical application of torture" to "barbaric sadism."

Prepared by a special five-man expert group appointed by the UN Human Rights Commission, the report asserts that the "denial of human rights and inhuman, cruel and degrading treatment have become a pattern of governmental policies in Chile."

The experts said that the situation in Chile had not changed substantially since they submitted an interim report to the UN General Assembly at its last session denouncing the flouting of human rights by the military junta that overthrew President Salvador Allende in September, 1973. The interim report was based on information available through last August.

Although promised "full co-

operation" by the Chilean government at the time of their appointment a year ago, the experts were subsequently denied permission to visit Chile. Their report, completed here on Jan. 30, is based on documentary evidence and on testimony by witnesses.

Rejecting the Chilean government's assertions that it is the target of a campaign of lies, the expert group said that the "large number of statements made before the group by persons who had been victims of the state torture apparatus leads the group to contrary conclusions."

The group cited the testimony of Dr. Sheila Cassidy, a British surgeon who reported being submitted to electrical shocks and other forms of torture before being expelled from Chile last December.

The group said it has "voluminous evidence" that there are a "number of well-known, professional torturers on the payroll" of the secret police and similar Chilean organizations.

The experts said that the international community "should not watch passively" when the overthrow of a government by force leads to a situation such as exists in Chile because this "might create a dangerous precedent."

## Vatican Denies Italy Bugged Pope's Audiences

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 11 (Reuters)—The Vatican today denied allegations that Italy's secret service bugged papal audiences in the mid-1960s and that secrets of the Vatican's foreign policy were regularly passed on to the British and U.S. intelligence agencies.

Spokesman Federico Alessandrini told reporters, "It is my duty to denounce the baseless and, unfortunately, seems part of a custom that dishonors newspapers and newsmen."

"I am sorry that the truth should have been travestied to the point of such ignominious calumnies..."

The leftist weekly L'Espresso asserted today that the late Angelo Cardinal Dell'Aquila, a former private secretary to Pope Pius XII, organized a spy ring that systematically supplied secret Vatican information to Italy, Britain and the United States until 1968.

## Giscard to Attend Joint Navy Games Of NATO, France

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will attend a naval review in the Mediterranean in July in which the French Mediterranean Squadron and NATO warships will take part, the Elysée Palace said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thus will become the first French chief of state to witness such a joint review.

The late President Charles de Gaulle pulled France out of the combined allied commands 10 years ago. In spite of this, French warships continue to take part on occasion in joint war games. But no French chief of state has ever attended a naval review with the participation of allied vessels.

Post for Adm. de Gaulle. BREST, France, Feb. 11 (Reuters). Vice Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, 54, this week took command of the French Atlantic fleet, naval headquarters said here.

Adm. de Gaulle is the only son of Gen. de Gaulle.

## Giscard Commutes Youth's Death Penalty

PARIS, Feb. 11 (Reuters)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today commuted the death sentence of an 18-year-old boy to life imprisonment, an Elysée Palace spokesman announced.

The boy, identified only as Bruno T., in accordance with French law concerning minors, was sentenced to death last Oct. 3 in Beauvais, northwest of Paris, for having tortured and murdered a 69-year-old woman while robbing her. Bruno was 17 at the time.

## Grumman Says Report on Iran Is Misleading

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (Reuters)—An International one of the biggest U.S. defense contractors, acknowledged yesterday that it paid \$8 million in commissions to agents in Iran for a \$2.2-billion aircraft contract with the Iranian government.

But the company described as misleading a report in The Washington Post (Feb. 11) that said it had agreed to pay Iran a \$38-million commission for the contract for 80 F-14 fighters.

In an interview with The Post, the Iranian vice-minister for war, Gen. Hassan Roustanian, was quoted as saying for writing to pay Iran the \$38-million commission.

The Post said Grumman claimed the money was paid to a U.S. company owned by three Iranian-born brothers as sales commissions.

In a statement issued here and at its office in Bethpage, N.Y., the company said Grumman chairman John Blerwirth had recently met Roustanian "and it was agreed that the matter would be turned over to attorneys for a new deal and a solution. That solution has not yet been achieved."

## Truck-Bomb Wrecks Ulster Police Station

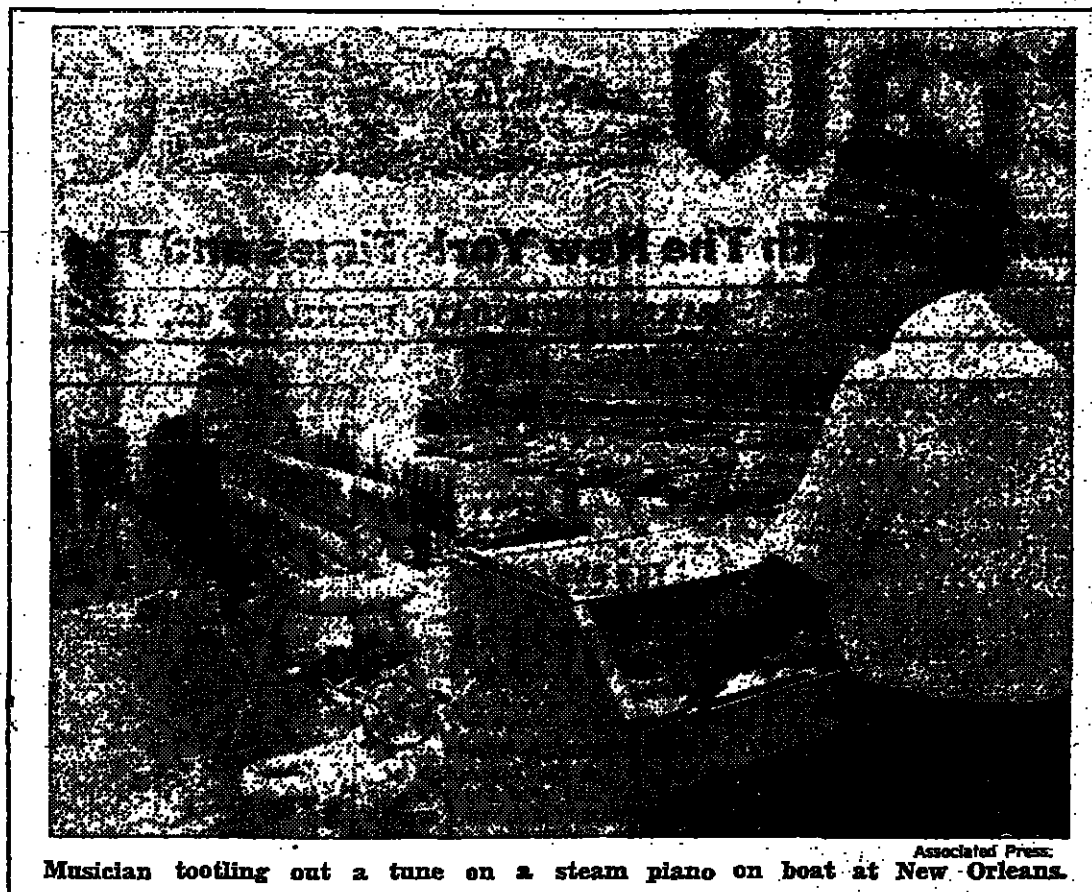
BELFAST, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army bombed the Magherafelt police station today.

The police said gunmen hijacked a refuse truck and loaded it with 250 pounds of explosives outside the town, 40 miles north of Belfast. They held two of the crew hostage and ordered the driver to take the truck past two security checks and into the station yard.

## Thousands in Djibouti March Peacefully

DJIBOUTI, Territory of Afars and Issas, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Thousands of Africans defied a French ban and staged a march through the heart of Djibouti today to demand independence for this tiny but strategic territory.

There were no incidents during the mass rally. The demonstrators dispersed peacefully, watched by French military forces lined up behind barbed wire.



Musician tooting out a tune on a steam piano on boat at New Orleans.

## CIA, U.S. Embassy Accused

## Source of U.K. Mercenary Funds Unclear

CAMBERLEY, England, Feb. 11 (AP)—Questions about the source of the money for the British mercenary effort in Angola have brought reports and denials of CIA involvement.

Les Aspin, managing director in charge of pay and administration for Security Advisory Services, which recruited the mercenaries, tells newsmen that the money comes from the pro-Western National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). The soldiers were sent to aid that faction in its battle against the Soviet-supported Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Some newspapers and SAS spokesman John Best say the money comes from U.S. sources linked to the CIA and the U.S. Embassy in London. The U.S. Embassy says it has nothing to do with the recruiting of mercenaries.

John Banks, a 33-year-old ex-paratrooper who recruited for the Angolan operation, said today that the money has been coming from a man in the northern city of Leeds named Don Belford.

"In this business, it doesn't pay to ask too many questions," Mr. Banks said in an interview here.

His apartment above a laundrette in this sleepy country town 35 miles southwest of London served as headquarters for the SAS until recent developments, including the return of 50 of the mercenaries and reports that 14 of their comrades were executed after demanding to go home.

Mr. Banks said that Mr. Belford paid him \$75,000 to cover initial payments, equipment, hotel bills, bus rental and other expenses for 150 mercenaries to fly to Angola. He said it was

the only time he handled money for such transactions.

"I can't say anything about an American connection," Mr. Banks said.

He said he personally sent only 111 men to Angola.

Mr. Banks said the big bait for the volunteers is the \$300 a week the SAS has been promising, plus \$500 at the end of the tour. The average industrial wage in Britain is now \$120 a week. Unemployment is more than 1.4 million, over 6 per cent of the work force of 22 million.

Mr. Banks said Mr. Aspin plans to send 200 more British mercenaries to Angola later this week. "But I'm not sending any more until I know the pay is definite and I also know the conditions at the front," Mr. Banks said.

He said he has lost \$6,000 so far on the recruiting.

British police detained 50 returned mercenaries yesterday to investigate reports of executions last week on the orders of a British Cypriot commander, known as "Col. Callan."

FNLA sources in London said they were in touch today by telephone with Kinshasa, Zaire, and were told that "Col. Callan" had been shot by a mercenary after the executions.

Four mercenaries back from Angola, told British newspapers today that they were by the firing squad for the executions. They said a machine gun was trained on their backs and they were told, "It's either you or them."

The London Evening News said the men were among 50 or so mercenaries who returned from Angola yesterday.

The Evening Standard reported that another returned mercenary told him 21 disarmed mercenaries mutilated and attacked fellow mercenaries with anti-tank weapons.

The paper said the man went on to tell how the 21 mercenaries then made a run for safety after hijacking a truck.

But they met forces of "Col. Callan" on the road, were dragged back to the African township where the troops were headquartered, strapped to their underclothes and humiliated.

"The man who died by execution was not towards" the man said, "They just felt we were not properly equipped, properly led and properly trained. They did not want to fight."

A Scotland Yard spokesman said most of the 50 returned mercenaries had been released after making statements and that "fewer than 10" were still "helping with inquiries" at police stations near Heathrow Airport.

## Five Foreign Ministers at Odds In Planning for Asian Summit

By David A. Andelman

PAITAYA, Thailand, Feb. 11 (NYT)—Five Southeast Asian foreign ministers wound up a two-day pre-summit meeting here yesterday with agreement only on the broad outlines of a South-east Asian treaty of "friendship and cooperation."

But serious disagreements remained in major areas of economics and politics—disagreements that are often linked to political issues such as trade union freedom and an amnesty.

There were no visible political overtones to the Barcelona city employees' strike.

But the city has been the scene of running clashes between tens of thousands of demonstrators and police on the last two Sundays. The protesters demanded political freedom, amnesty and home rule for the Catalonia region, of which Barcelona is the capital.

This summit is the first formal gathering of the leaders of Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines since the end of the Indochina war in April.

It was hoped it would establish the mechanisms of ASEAN—the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—that would lead eventually to a Southeast Asian common market and a united front on a variety of political problems. Instead, according to diplomats who took part in the discussions, bickering continued in virtually every significant area on which the talks focused.

There was a fair consensus on

the goals of economic cooperation. Anand Panyarachon, under secretary for foreign affairs of Thailand, said in the official briefing after the final session, "On the means, that's a slightly different matter."

In a separate talk, Singapore's foreign minister, S. Rajaratnam, said: "We should take steps in ASEAN, but not steps so small that they become insignificant, to move toward an economic entity, a regional entity. But regional economic development cannot be realized on the basis of economic nationalism."

Mr. Rajaratnam conceded that there has been no progress toward anything such as the free trade zone that Singapore has long advocated, although he added that he is hopeful that by the time of the Bali summit there may at least be agreement on the principle of such an entity, leaving the details to be hammered out by the finance ministers and tariff negotiators in the coming years.

Even more important, perhaps, other ASEAN diplomats felt, was a need to establish a united front in tariff and political negotiations with the rest of the world, particularly the major powers.

## News Analysis

## Nixon's China Trip Seen To U.S. Recognition Pledge

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (NYT)—Why are the Chinese, in a delicate period of leadership change in Peking, scuttling themselves to dispatch one of their aircraft to California to pluck Richard Nixon from seclusion in San Clemente?

A U.S. scholar answered that question this week by recounting an anecdote of how, on a recent tour of China, he was challenged by his guide to justify his hostile attitude to the former president. Searching for an answer that the Chinese would understand, the American came up with a provocative analogy: Mr. Nixon, he said, was the American Lin Biao. Like the disgraced Chinese leader who perished mysteriously in 1971, the scholar explained, he was now considered by most of his countrymen to have been guilty of a criminal conspiracy.

The guide responded frostily and two days later passed before a higher-ranking official renewed the discussion in order to furnish the American with an apparently authorized explanation of the Chinese attitude. "We esteem ex-President Nixon," the official said succinctly, "because of his China policy."

Shanghai, Communiqué. Thus, in a distinctively Chinese fashion, it is as a symbol of that policy that Mr. Nixon will be hailed when he lands in Peking Feb. 21, four years after his first arrival there. What his visit will really commemorate for the Chinese are the commitments he made in the Shanghai communiqué at the end of that visit.

The most important of these, in Chinese eyes, was the promise of "normalization" relations between the two countries. This would mean full diplomatic recognition for Peking and the withdrawal of the recognition that the United States now accords to the government of Taiwan.

Until Watergate dashed their hopes, the Chinese had every reason to expect that full recognition would come at some point in Mr. Nixon's second term. The Shanghai communiqué seemed to say that the U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan would be completed at about the time the U.S. combat role in Indochina ended.

## Reagan Is Cited

In the view of most diplomats and scholarly specialists on China, "normalization" is now being held up only by President Ford's reluctance to hand his challenger for the Republican nomination, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, a tailor-made issue.

But Peking has not been satisfied with that explanation. Repeatedly, the fear has been expressed there that the delay is an outgrowth of an excessive sensitivity by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the wishes of the Soviet Union and a general inclination in post-Nixon Washington to play down the advantages of the new relationship with Peking.

In this context, the invitation to Mr. Nixon is an indirect but obvious expression of impatience with his successor. Analysts are puzzled not so much by the question of why the Chinese have invited Mr. Nixon as why they have done so at a time that is so obviously awkward for Mr. Ford, coinciding as the visit does with the New Hampshire primary, and awkward for themselves.

The announcement of the Nixon visit came within a month of the death of Chou En-lai and a day of the upcoming disclosure that Teng Hsiao-ping, China's apparent choice as a successor, had been passed over in favor of a relative unknown, Hua Kuo-feng.

## U.S. Political Scene

An answer to the puzzle, suggested by some analysts, is that the leadership in Peking—maybe Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself—has misread the U.S. political scene. It is possible, according to this interpretation, that the Chinese think they have the power to rehabilitate Nixon and the policy with which he has become synonymous in their eyes.

In this view, they may be wholly insensitive to the possibility that their invitation will backfire and arouse resentment in the United States. An American who has been to Peking commented: "It's as if we invited Lin Shao-chi (the head of state) for the Bicentennial."

Another interpretation is that the Chinese are aware of the possible U.S. reaction, but indifferent to it—that the visit serves some other purpose of their own.

Factional Conflicts. It is unclear what that could be, but some analysts here believe that foreign policy questions may have figured in the factional conflicts that appear to have taken place in Peking in recent weeks. In particular, it is noted that China made a rare conciliatory

## 22 More Arrested At Jerusalem Shrine

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11 (AP)—Stone-throwing Arab youths rioted today for the fourth time in five days over an Israeli court ruling which legalized Jewish prayers on Mount Moriah, a Jerusalem shrine held sacred by both Jews and Muslims.

Police detained 22 youths, bringing to 58 the number rounded up since the unrest began last Saturday. Police said most have been released, but six youngsters have had their custody extended by an Israeli magistrate, among them a girl who slapped a police officer.

gesture to Moscow at the end of December with the release of three Soviet helicopter crew who had been held for two years on espionage charges.

If that was a signal for a shift by Mr. Teng, it is then it may also have aroused Mr. Nixon and furnished him with a reason to bar the deputy premier, a successor to Mr. Chou. "It's pure speculation, but it points the possibility that Mr. Nixon may serve a symbolic function in the Chinese political scene as in his own country."

## U.S. Agrees To Sell Saudi Arms Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The United States has agreed to a new arms sale to Saudi Arabia, including the first tanks for that country, at least one source said yesterday.

M-60 tanks and U.S. arm personnel carriers will be part of the sale, which is the latest in a series of arms sales to Saudi Arabia, the source said.

The U.S. arms are part of a \$1.2-billion military sales services package scheduled to be reported to Congress next in fulfillment of requirements under a law passed in 1974. Most of the sale is \$800 million in contract orders, including what is to be managed by the U.S. of Engineers.

All the sales are to be for which is no problem for the rich kingdom. Congressional critics of the present sales package in a long series of letters to have been delayed in Ford administration until the U.S. visit of Israeli Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The United States has sold F-5 jet fighters, air defense missiles, naval and other material to Arabia.

## F-15 Not Included

During recent negotiations Saudi officials reportedly pressed interest in the fighter. No such sale is presented to Congress next, however.

Arms sales to Saudi Arabia would be seriously threatened by an anti-discrimination act to the 1976 military arms law. The act would force cancellation of arms contracts to any country which persistently discriminates against individual Americans, companies or the national religion, national or sex.

Saudi Arabia has discriminated against Jewish businessmen, workers and U.S. military personnel of Jewish faith, as well as companies that do business with Israel.

A cutoff of U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia because of an anti-discrimination law would on a major confrontation with a country whose oil policy is central to U.S. and world oil.

## Israelis Concerned

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Israeli officials in Washington today expressed concern over the impending U.S.-Saudi arms deal in the Middle East.

The officials, quoted in state radio, said they feared the weapons which the Saudis were buying would even reach Egypt or other Arab for use against Israel in renewed fighting in the East.

## MPLA Claim 2 Key Towns

(Continued from Page 1)

renders to the legitimate government."

Meanwhile, in Rome, an Italian official said that the Portuguese government of Angola is in the process of normalizing relations with the United States, provided the basis on the principle of non-interference.

Good Relations. Ambrose Lohd, Central member of the MPLA, at a news conference said the Luanda government wanted relations with all countries.

He said that he saw no reason why the Luanda regime is not normalizing relations with the United States, which he said of having instigated "a war aggression" in Angola.

He defended the present Cuban troops and Soviet aid in Angola as an act of self-defense.

Accord Suspended. LISBON, Feb. 11 (NYT)—Portuguese government announced today the suspension of the 1974 Lusitania agreement in a move generally believed to be a step toward recognition of the MPLA.

The independence agreement recognized the three independent movements as legitimate representatives of the Angolans.

## Sun Re-Rises On a Part of British Empire

THE VALLEY, Anguilla, Feb. 11 (UPI)—The sun came back up on a small part of the British Empire yesterday when the tiny island of Anguilla returned to the colonial fold.

Although other Caribbean nations have chosen independence—Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas—the 35-square-mile island chose to remain a colony and declared yesterday "Freedom Day."

Seven years ago, 300 British paratroopers were sent to Anguilla after Prime Minister Harold Wilson heard reports that it was being taken over by hoodlums. What the soldiers found was an island of 6,000 people that wanted to remain a colony rather than join a neighboring island federation of St. Kitts-Nevis.

Yesterday, Anguilla's new colonial constitution became official.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا من اجل"



## Concern Grows on Soviet Buildup

## Ford Appears Ahead in Battle In Congress on Arms Budget

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Even before the congressional hearings are completed, the Ford administration appears to be winning the annual debate on the defense budget with its argument that the United States must counter a growth in Soviet military power.

This shift in the debate in favor of the administration was acknowledged by several congressional critics of the Pentagon who in past years have led the fight to cut the defense budget.

A series of interviews has revealed a marked change in attitude among these congressional critics about the desirability of challenging the basic defense budget submitted by the administration.

They no longer are demanding large cuts, such as Congress made last year in lopping \$7.5 billion off the administration's request. Instead, they now generally accept the administration's basic premise that the defense budget should be increased enough to offset inflation and to permit some real growth in the military program.

## How Much Growth?

The basic difference now dividing the administration and the congressional critics is how much real growth should be provided.

With its request for \$127.7 billion in appropriations—a \$14.4-billion increase over last year—the administration is proposing a 2.5-percent real growth in the overall defense program but, more important, a 4-percent growth in procurement of weapons and equipment to modernize the armed forces.

Some of the leading congressional critics, such as Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., would like to limit the growth to around 1 percent.

In the opinion of congressional observers, two factors largely account for the changing congressional attitude toward the defense budget.

One is that, in an election year, members of Congress, including Pentagon critics, are reluctant to make cuts in the defense program that would result in a loss of jobs.

The second is that the Defense Department seems to be getting through with its repeated message, first stated last year by former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, that over the last 10 years the Soviet investment in its military establishment has been growing by about 3 percent a year while that of the United States has been declining. "In a curious way," observed one congressional aide, "all Congress seems to be hearing the message more clearly ever since Schlesinger was fired by the President."

Ortic Cites Shift

Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, who is one of the few critics of the Pentagon on the Senate Armed Services Committee, made public yesterday a Library of Congress study that states that the quantitative military balance has shifted toward the Soviet Union while the qualitative balance of the United States is "slowly slipping away."

Sen. Culver said in a statement that the Soviet buildup "can only be taken with utmost seriousness."

In similar vein, Rep. Aspin, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, said in an interview that the upward trend in Soviet military spending "obviously cannot be ignored."

His calculations are that about 1.2 percent of the Soviet growth in military spending is directed at the United States and its allies and the remainder at China. His conclusion is that the "right position" for the United States is to increase the defense budget enough to provide for about 1 percent real growth.

Rep. Aspin foresees this as "the year of the crunch" for Congress on the defense budget.

Farley Predicts Humphrey Will Run, Beat Ford

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (UPI)—It will be Hubert Humphrey on an early ballot, according to James Farley.

"And if nominated, he will be elected," Farley said. "President Ford, said Mr. Farley, 87, who attended his first Democratic Convention in 1924 and who met reporters Monday to help publicize New York City's plans to play host to the 1976 convention.

At one point, a stupid question was asked and Mr. Farley replied equably, "That's a stupid question."

As to why he thought that Sen. Humphrey, the Minnesota senator who is not even a declared candidate, would be the party's presidential nominee, Mr. Farley gave two reasons:

First, "His name is a household word." Second, none of the declared candidates would come in with enough delegates to bargain successfully with any of the others.

Montana Ex-Governor Loses Jail-Term Plea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—Former Montana Gov. Tim Babcock's appeal of his four-month jail term for a campaign law violation was rejected yesterday by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The ruling means Babcock, 56, will go to prison for concealing the source of a \$54,000 contribution to the 1972 campaign of former President Richard Nixon. Babcock pleaded guilty Dec. 10, 1974, to making the identity of the real donor, Armand Hammer, chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum Corp. at the time of the violation, Babcock was a vice-president of Occidental.

Safety Engineer Calls N.Y. A-Plant Unsafe, Resigns

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Charging that the unsafe design and construction of atomic reactors at Indian Point, north of New York City, threaten the health and safety of millions of persons, the plant's safety engineer has resigned from the federal nuclear regulatory commission.

"I had the authority," Robert Pollard, 36, told reporters Monday. "I would close down Indian Point. It's almost an accident waiting to happen. I cannot in good conscience remain silent about the perils associated with the U.S. nuclear power program."

Mr. Pollard said that "similar problems exist at the other nuclear plants in the U.S."

"The magnitude of the hazards associated with these plants has been suppressed by the government because the release of such information might cause great public opposition to operation of the plants," he added.

Mr. Pollard's resignation follows those of three management level engineers in California who helped design nearly 100 nuclear power plants for the General Electric Co. They said that they were no longer convinced of the safety of nuclear power.

"In SALT-I," he said, "we compromised our clear technological lead in the anti-ballistic missile system for the sake of a deal. Now, the Cruise missile gives us a chance to ensure that we shall be second to none in military security. We must not sacrifice this advanced technology for some cosmetic concessions to the Soviets in Angola or elsewhere."

Mr. Kissinger has sought to establish a link between the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and

and delay a commitment to major new programs, such as production of the B-1 strategic bombers.

The preliminary assessment of congressional staff members is that Congress will cut the defense budget anywhere from \$4 billion to \$6 billion. Such a cut would still leave enough funds for real growth in the military program, since the administration has estimated that half of its requested \$14-billion increase would offset inflation and the remainder would permit real growth.

## Question of Savings

One complicating factor, however, is how Congress will deal with \$2.8 billion in savings in the military program proposed by President Ford, such as phasing out subsidies for military commissaries and cutting the size of the naval reserve by 40,000 men. These savings all depend on congressional action in areas in which Congress has been unwilling to move before.

Without congressional approval of the savings, Mr. Ford has stated that he would ask for additional funds for the defense budget.

Should Congress not approve the savings and refuse to provide the supplementary funds, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld has been warning that it will be necessary to make "unacceptable reductions" in the size of the armed forces.

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PEDICURE—Gunther Williams of Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus uses carpenter's file to trim elephant's toenail (toenail?) at Venice, Fla.

## In Policy Shift

## Bush Orders All Journalists Removed From CIA Payroll

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—In his first public act as head of the CIA, George Bush has ordered that all journalists be removed from the CIA payroll if they work for U.S. news organizations.

At the same time, Mr. Bush announced today that the CIA has "no secret paid or contractual relationship with any American clergyman or missionary" and that "this practice will be continued as a matter of policy."

A similar ban would apply to "any full-time or part-time news correspondents accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or TV network or station," according to a brief statement released by the CIA.

The statement marked a break with policy announced by Mr. Bush's predecessor, William Colby. Mr. Colby, who stepped down last month, said several times that the United States no longer used full-time journalists as agents but would continue to rely on part-time reporters, or stringers, whose work might appear in U.S. publications.

In announcing the ban on using both full-time and part-time journalists, the CIA also said that it would welcome information volunteered by the press and clergy and promised not to reveal the names of Americans who help out. The CIA has refused to provide the Senate Intelligence Committee with the names of reporters who have cooperated with the CIA in the past.

CBS Man Called Agent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—A staff officer of the CIA worked in the mid-1950s as a staff writer for CBS News in New York while he was serving as a deep-cover intelligence operative, according to intelligence sources and past and present executives of CBS News.

The officer was identified as Austin Goodrich by Sig Mickelson, who at the time was a CBS vice-president in charge of the network's Broadcast News Division. Mr. Mickelson said that he dismissed Mr. Goodrich in 1954 after learning of his CIA connection.

Other sources said that Mr. Goodrich joined CBS as a part-time correspondent, or "stringer," in 1951, while he was stationed by the CIA in Stockholm, where he also reported for Swedish television as part of his intelligence "cover."

CBS sent him to New York in 1953 to write for its Broadcast News programs, according to network personnel records. He remained there until he was dismissed by Mr. Mickelson the following year when his role as a career CIA operative became known to network officials.

16-Month Stint

Mr. Mickelson said that, according to his recollection, Mr. Goodrich returned to Stockholm after his 16-month stint as a writer in New York because, Mr. Mickelson believes, Mr. Goodrich was overseas when he was dismissed by CBS in May, 1954.

Richard Salant, who now heads CBS News in New York, confirmed yesterday that Mr. Goodrich was employed by CBS during the period indicated by Mr. Mickelson, but said that he had no independent corroboration of Mr. Goodrich's CIA background.

Reached at his home in Virginia, Mr. Goodrich declined to comment on the assertion by Mr. Mickelson, saying only that he was "now retired from government service."

Mr. Salant, in a telephone interview, said that he and other CBS executives were aware of assertions that Frank Kearns, a former correspondent for the network in Africa and Europe, had had an operational connection with the CIA while serving as the CBS stringer in Cairo in the mid-1950s.

The CBS News chief said that his office had received accounts of Mr. Kearns' CIA relationship from Mr. Mickelson and from John Day, a former manager of CBS News who now publishes a small paper in England.

CBS, Mr. Mickelson recalled, thought highly of Mr. Kearns' work and was eager to hire him as a full-time staff reporter, but was concerned about his CIA affiliation.

Mr. Mickelson said he then "put it up to Frank" whether to stay with CBS or the CIA, and that some time later a CIA official approached him with a copy of Mr. Kearns' letter of resignation from the CIA.

According to Mr. Salant, Mr. Kearns joined the CBS staff in September, 1958, and resigned in March, 1971.

Mr. Kearns, now a professor of journalism at West Virginia University, said in a telephone interview yesterday that "during all the years I was a CBS News staff reporter, I had no connection whatsoever with the CIA or any other intelligence agency."

The 31-year-old hearse, in her testimony Monday, said that the Harries had forced her to tell Mr. Matthews she had acted voluntarily in the bank robbery. She said she was afraid to flee from them even when she had the opportunity.

Mr. Matthews' testimony came in a hearing to determine whether pieces of government evidence should be placed before the jury. Later, lawyers for three witnesses who were subpoenaed to appear argued at length that their clients should not be forced to testify even after being granted immunity from prosecution.

At the center of the debate were three witnesses the government claims were among four persons SLA leader Donald DeFreeze introduced to Miss Hearst in April, 1974. On Monday, she testified that DeFreeze had forced her to tell them she participated in the bank robbery voluntarily. She said DeFreeze said the four "could be trusted" and that they were going to assist the SLA in obtaining food and shelter.

But the three witnesses who appeared in court came with the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination when U.S. Attorney James Browning sought to question them about their relationship to DeFreeze and the alleged meeting in the presence of Miss Hearst.

All three—Ronald Tate, Retimah X and Jamellea Muntaz—refused to testify. Tate, asked for his address, responded with an obscenity before he was restrained by his lawyer.

Judge Carter signed orders granting all three immunity from their testimony being used against them later in court.

Key Issue

The evidentiary hearing concerned a key issue—whether the prosecution would be allowed to introduce evidence to the jury regarding Miss Hearst's alleged criminal activities after the April, 1974, bank robbery.

The defense contends such evidence involved events that are "separate and distinct" from the bank robbery. Her lawyers say its value would be outweighed by its prejudicial effect, "confusing" the jurors.

The prosecution contends that this evidence is crucial to its case, that it shows a continuing "course of conduct" by Miss Hearst, supporting its contention that she was not coerced into crime by the SLA but joined in willingly.

During his testimony, Mr. Matthews recounted that Miss Hearst "matter-of-factly" told him how she had been kidnapped, had been informed that her parents "did not want her back" and how she had "changed her views" and joined her captors.

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, William and Emily Harris said that Miss Hearst's defense and her statements at her San Francisco trial are based on "lies, total lies."

The two, awaiting trial here, responded to Miss Hearst's testimony that she had been threatened, beaten and sexually assaulted by SLA members.

In a tape-recorded statement, the Harries denied that the hearse had been:

• Forced to participate in the robbery of the Hibernia Bank in San Francisco on April 15, 1974, a few weeks after she had been kidnapped by the SLA from her Berkeley apartment.

• Assailed sexually by William Wolfe, 23, one of six SLA members killed in a Los Angeles shootout with police on May 17, 1974.

• Ordered to read SLA-prepared statements connecting Miss Hearst with crimes in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

• Made to join the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Emily Harris declared that she and her husband found it "shocking" that Miss Hearst would "denigrate" herself by losing all respect for herself and her past experiences.

The Harries and Miss Hearst were fugitives together from May, 1974, to September, 1975, when they were captured in San Francisco.

All three were indicted by a Los Angeles County grand jury last year on 11 counts of assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery and kidnapping, charges growing out of a 15-hour period on May 17-18, 1974.

© Los Angeles Times.

## SLA Kidnap Victim Testifies

## Miss Hearst Said She Joined Robbery Freely, Witness Says

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—A Symbionese Liberation Army kidnapping victim testified yesterday that Patricia Hearst showed him what she said was a cyanide-tipped bullet and acknowledged she had willingly joined her captors in the armed robbery of a San Francisco bank in April, 1974.

In the second day of a hearing outside the presence of the jury, Thomas Dean Matthews, 39, said Miss Hearst told him not to believe reports that her abductors trained their weapons on her and that her own rifle would not have fired during the robbery.

"She said this was all false," Mr. Matthews said.

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Chambers Gave FBI Statement on Homosexuality

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UPI)—Whittaker Chambers, the one-time Communist agent whose testimony sent Alger Hiss to jail in 1950, voluntarily admitted to the FBI that he had been homosexual, newly released documents show.

Chambers told his story in detail to federal agents in February, 1949, because he feared that Hiss's defense lawyers would uncover his homosexual activity and use it to discredit him when he testified against Hiss in a perjury trial that year.

Chambers wrote a statement which he handed to FBI agents in a sealed envelope. This week the statement appeared among papers now made public.

Chambers, who died in 1961, was a Communist spy in the 1930s.

Hiss was convicted of perjury for saying that he never knew Chambers and had never passed documents to him. He has maintained he was innocent.

Chambers's homosexuality never came out in the trial, but both he and the FBI heard reports that Hiss's defense hoped to use it to impeach his testimony in the trial, the papers show.

Allen Weinstein, a Smith College professor who is completing a book on the case, said: "If Chambers was willing to acknowledge to the FBI those painful memories, does it not add to his overall credibility as a witness—I think that it does."

Rep. Moss is chairman of a House Oversight and Investigations subcommittee, which issued a report Jan. 24 saying that approximately 24 million unnecessary surgeries were performed in this country in 1974 alone. The subcommittee estimated that unnecessary surgery cost the public about \$3.9 billion and led to 11,900 deaths that year.

U.S. Doctors' Unit Hits House Study

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A spokesman for the American Medical Association said this week that the report of a House subcommittee on unnecessary surgery is unscientific and contains errors in data and information.

Dr. James Sammons, executive vice-president of the AMA, wrote Rep. John Moss, D-Calif. "We must conclude that the report submitted to you by the staff is nothing more nor less than a dishonest piece of political propaganda."

Rep. Moss is chairman of a House Oversight and Investigations subcommittee, which issued a report Jan. 24 saying that approximately 24 million unnecessary surgeries were performed in this country in 1974 alone. The subcommittee estimated that unnecessary surgery cost the public about \$3.9 billion and led to 11,900 deaths that year.

New British Archbishop

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11 (AP)—Pope Paul has appointed the Rt. Rev. Derek Worlock, 56, as Archbishop of Liverpool and metropolitan of the northern province of the Catholic Church in England and Wales, church authorities announced today.

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## Sour 'Sugar'...

The latest disquieting disclosures from the internal files of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. strike at the heart of the international arms trade, that dubious traffic in which the United States has the questionable distinction of being No. 1 U.S. national interests have been ill-served by the operating practices of a company which exists today only by grace of a federal bailout.

Italy, Turkey, Japan and the Netherlands are among America's allies shaken by political storms in the wake of Lockheed's payments of outright bribes to secure sales of its aircraft, as attested in documents obtained by the Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations. Especially disgraceful was the clear evidence that corrupt military officers in Colombia deliberately falsified their government's national defense estimates to favor an otherwise unjustified purchase of Lockheed equipment—a deception perpetrated with full knowledge of company executives. For this chicanery, the high-ranking clients were amply rewarded with, in Lockheed's succinct jargon, "sugar."

Lockheed has admitted paying at least \$22 million in what it calls kickbacks: the General Accounting Office puts the figure at \$24 million higher. Either sum amounts to more than 10 per cent of the total of outstanding loans which Lockheed obtained in 1971 on the strength of an extraordinary federal guarantee approved by Congress to

avert bankruptcy of the major aerospace contractor. On that score, the GAO warns that Lockheed, even on its own optimistic projections, may not be able to repay these loans by the due date of 1978.

The U.S. government and its taxpayers have been had—financially and diplomatically. In Japan, Lockheed money went to the aid of right-wing militarists whose political stance is contrary to the entire democratic evolution which the United States has fostered for three decades. The new government being formed in Italy will find it harder to survive as a result of popular disgust over Lockheed's largesse there; even the affection felt for the Dutch monarchy is dampened by allegations that Prince Bernhard was one of Lockheed's favored friends elsewhere, as disclosures of routine bribery by Lockheed and other U.S. aircraft manufacturers become known, U.S. prestige suffers—even though Washington may not have been aware of or involved in the corruption.

Legal action against these reported instances of bribery are the responsibility, in the first instance, of the countries where the offenses occurred. Any official requests from foreign authorities for documents and witnesses to assist in their investigations must be sympathetically considered in Washington, if this country is to rescue its reputation for international integrity.

## ...Deadly Merchandise

The United States cannot escape its share of responsibility for fostering an international arms trade in which venal practices seem to have become standard operating procedure. Since the end of World War II the United States has shipped an estimated \$100 billion worth of weapons to 136 countries, a sales record equal to that of the combined national arms industries of all the rest of the world. More than a thousand U.S. companies, including major industrial concerns well known for their everyday consumer lines, are engaged in the production and legal export of weaponry.

In recent years, U.S. arms exports have been guided less by America's global security requirements and more by the lure of lucrative export opportunities. The federal government has provided generous credit terms for arms transactions. About 3,000 U.S. military personnel are attached to Military Assistance Advisory Groups in some 40 countries; former members of these teams have stated that they did their best to sell foreign governments on the merits of U.S.-made weaponry.

The short-term health of a politically powerful segment of U.S. industry has weighed more heavily in Washington's calculations than the destabilizing effects of

huge arsenals in far-flung areas of the world. There have even been cases in which the Army was found to have advanced Pentagon funds to arms manufacturers to tide them over until payment arrived from their foreign customers—a clear violation of the Foreign Military Sales Act.

Even before the Lockheed disclosures, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had approved a measure to impose policy disciplines on the burgeoning arms trade. Sen. Hubert Humphrey, chief author of the bill, called it "an attempt to shift from an emphasis on selling arms to one of controlling arms transfers." This legislation deserves even higher priority now.

On the news of Lockheed's illegal payments, and those of numerous other companies in aerospace, petroleum and other industries, Treasury Secretary William Simon promised "to see to it that all those who have made improper payments and bribes do not profit through reducing their federal tax liabilities."

That is the least that the U.S. taxpayer can rightfully expect from the government; for the world trading community in general, perhaps the message is seeping through that bad business practices are bad business.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rough Road in Italy

On its face, the government that Premier Aldo Moro presented in Italy—a minority Christian Democratic regime dependent for survival in Parliament on abstentions of Socialists and Republicans—is among the weakest of the 38 administrations the country has had since the fall of fascism. Yet, it must cope promptly with Italy's worst political crisis of conscience and one of its worst economic slumps of the postwar period.

Mr. Moro's prospects would be grim enough if he had to concern himself only with 11-per-cent inflation, unemployment that now afflicts 7 per cent of the work force and a lira that has been effectively devalued by 11 per cent in the five weeks since the fall of his previous government. But the Premier must also contend with bitter divisions among Italy's democratic forces and rifts inside his own party that have become even deeper during the maneuvering and negotiating about a new administration.

He takes office with two former premiers and influential party figures, Amintore Fan-

fani and Giulio Andreotti, strongly opposed to his strategy of forming a one-party government. Mr. Fanfani preferred early elections, despite the risk that these would entail additional gains by the powerful Communist party.

In addition to these obstacles, Mr. Moro was and is handicapped by recent allegations of CIA subsidies to prominent Christian Democrats and charges of payoffs by the Lockheed Corp. to Luigi Gui, interior minister in the caretaker government who was dropped at his own request in the new Cabinet, while he was minister of defense in 1970. These accusations have given the Communists a propaganda windfall.

It has been customary with the resolution of each of Italy's political crises in recent years to wonder if the new government might be the last one capable of excluding the Communists. With all of the problems on Mr. Moro's plate, the speculation is bound to be even more widespread and persistent this time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Role of Europe's Communists

The Communist parties of Italy, Spain and France without any doubt do not want to spoil their chances of coming to power by endorsing all the statements and all the acts of Moscow. The West Europeans now are so well informed on the reality of the Soviet regime that it is no longer possible, as it was 25 years ago, to arouse their indignation against the "murderers in white overalls." With or without the blessing of the Politburo of the Communist party of the Soviet Union—probably without—the Communist parties of Western Europe choose their line and their tactic and, occasionally, refuse to follow those which Brezhnev and his friends deem appropriate to the world situation. Because of the American crisis—

Ford without any authority, Kissinger weakened, the U.S. Senate determined to play an active role in foreign policy—the leaders of the Soviet Union deem the circumstances favorable to local successes. Angola offers an example of aggressiveness far beyond the sphere controlled by the Soviet Union. The contradiction between the world-wide diplomatic and military offensive of the Soviet Union and the determination of the Communist parties of Western Europe to participate in government, or even to monopolize it, is being resolved by a loosening, at least in appearance, of the ties between the international Communist movement and certain parties of Western Europe.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

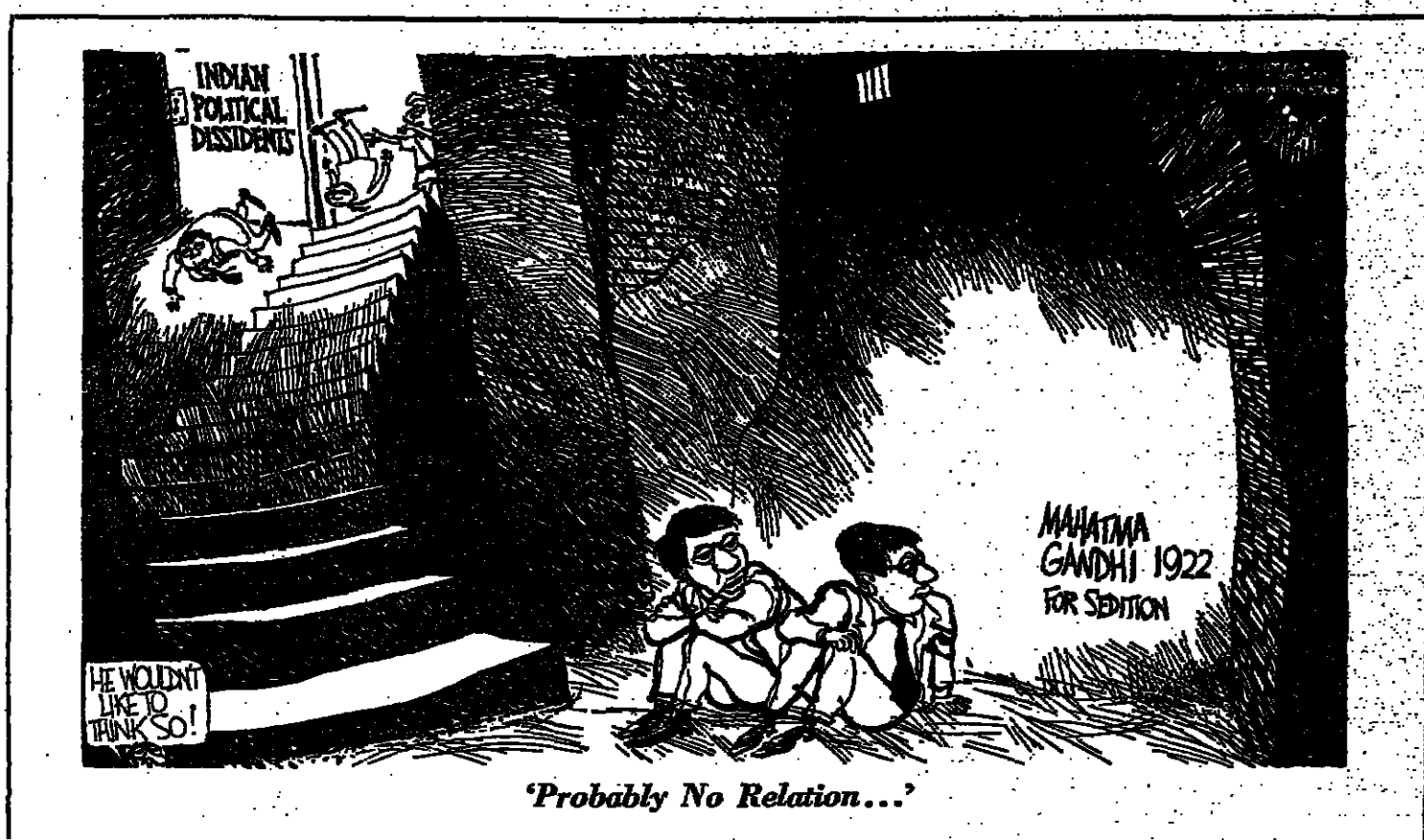
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 12, 1901  
MADRID—The manifestations continue. The gendarmes, attacked by showers of stones on Prado Avenue and other points, charged the crowd. There were a number of wounded. Elsewhere in the country, at Zaragoza, the students have also indulged in the manifestations. They threw stones at some monks, fired on the police and some of them were carrying a Republican flag; there, too, were many wounded.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 12, 1926  
PHILADELPHIA—New rumors of an early coal peace were afloat here this afternoon as leaders of both miners and operators gathered quietly for a secret conference. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived here suddenly this morning to join W.W. Inglis, the operators' chief negotiator. It is presumed that they will continue their search for some kind of settlement.



## A Soviet Forgery and Chinese Succession

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin is circulating a forged political "testament" in which Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier who died last month, is shown to have called on the nation to follow policies favored by Moscow.

Chou's will, says Tass, the official Soviet news agency, was distributed by his wife to members of the Chinese party leadership after his death. The text does not refer directly to the Sino-Soviet dispute, but it warns China's leaders against joining an alliance with the "capitalist" countries—which is something that Moscow has been telling them for a long time. It also shows Chou as downgrading the importance of agriculture and emphasizing that of heavy industry—which is in direct opposition to Mao's teaching, but in line with the policy always urged on China by the Kremlin.

The document shows a number of similarities with other such forgeries, which are usually planted on foreign newspapers and are then given worldwide publicity through the Soviet propaganda network. The KGB's department "D" (for "disinformation") has nothing to learn from the CIA's Department of Dirty Tricks, which has in the past distributed similarly crude political forgeries.

### A Deeper Game

This may be just a propaganda operation, but it is also possible that the Kremlin is playing a deeper game. What the Kremlin may be saying to Peking is that if any Chinese leaders are inclined to follow the policies Moscow would find willing helpers in the Soviet Union. A similar hint has been dropped by the Kremlin's top China watcher, Mikhail Kapitsa, in the only interview he has ever given to a Western newspaper. Kapitsa, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Far East Department, told the Rome L'Espresso that "we are counting on the new leaders" who will emerge after Chou and Mao. "With them," he said, "we will be able to negotiate."

He indicated that it may be some time before this happens, but he expects signals from Moscow, the Kremlin's message will have got through to him. That there are such people, and that the restoration of links with Moscow is an issue in the current succession struggle, has been repeatedly shown by Peking's denunciation of those who would "sell out" to the Soviet Union. That Kapitsa is more knowledgeable about the Peking leadership situation than Western analysts who believe that any serious Sino-Soviet rapprochement is out of the question, is also shown by his prediction about the succession to Chou.

Unlike Western government analysts who believed that Chou En-lai had made sure before his death that he would be succeeded as Premier by Teng Hsiao-ping, who would continue his own moderate policies, Kapitsa argued that Teng was merely a transitional figure. Teng's role, he believed, was merely to ease the way into power for the radical faction around Mao. The radicals have not quite won yet, but the appointment of Hua Kuo-feng, the security minister, as acting Premier has obviously put Teng Hsiao-ping's nose out of joint.

How did it happen? Some of the old China hands who provide intelligence analyses for Washington policy-makers have been questioned quite sharply about their failure to read correctly the signs in the Chinese press which pointed to attempts to meet Teng Hsiao-ping. The questions

are not just part of the internal bureaucratic backbiting but they reflect a real concern about the quality of the intelligence on the Communist world now being provided for higher officials.

Why, officials ask, are government analysts wrong so often even when press analysts seem to point in the right direction? When one columnist, Joseph Kraft, drew attention recently to a Security Minister Hua as a rising star, officials were prompted to ask their analysts whether this meant that Hua might be in line for the succession. They were firmly told that Hua was far too low in the hierarchy to qualify, and that, anyway, Teng Hsiao-ping was too securely entrenched to be dislodged. Another columnist, who shall be nameless, has presented in article after article the evidence which

pointed to Teng's growing vulnerability, only to be told that the evidence available to official analysts pointed in the other direction.

### A Rapprochement?

Questions about the quality of analysis are now being raised by some Washington officials because they are becoming concerned about the possibility of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement. Once again government analysts tend to dispute, by and large, the considerable body of evidence suggesting that things have been moving in that direction for some time past. The analysts' objections to any such interpretation have in the past been accepted without much question by officials at policy-making levels. These officials' own wishful thinking about the irreversible

nature of the Sino-Soviet split has worked to reinforce the analysts' commitment to conclusions by which they had stood for so long.

But the "surprise" and "shock" which so many experts have freely admitted on hearing the news from Peking about Teng Hsiao-ping has raised some serious questions about their expertise. Perhaps it may do something to improve the quality of analysis on one of the most important foreign policy questions of the time. For, just as the outbreak of the Sino-Soviet dispute—which also remained undetected by most government experts for a long time, and was even hotly denied by them at first—was a truly historic event, any movement toward reconciliation would be hardly less important.

## Ulster's Future: No Easy Options

By George F. Will

BELFAST—An old Irish joke: A traveler asks directions to a village and is told, "If I were you, I wouldn't start from here at all." No reasonable person is confident that, in the foreseeable future, Ulster can get from here, a slowly simmering chaos, to there, tranquility.

Ulster Catholics know that if the Provisional Irish Republican Army terrorists achieve their aim—withdrawal of British forces—that would be the signal for a civil war. Catholics, outnumbered two-to-one, would lose. This is a point too remote for these doleful British welfare state, benefits far more generous than those enjoyed south of the border, in the republic.

The Provisional IRA is willing to gamble that the Irish Republic would intervene in a civil war after a British withdrawal. But the republic's army is smaller than the republic's telephone and telegraph staff, and would be no match for Ulster Protestants' paramilitary organizations in a guerrilla war.

### Dismemberment

British withdrawal would amount to dismemberment of the United Kingdom. It is one thing for the British to have withdrawn from colonial governance of distant peoples of different races and cultures. It

would be something very different for the authority of the British government to be driven from a portion of the United Kingdom 17 miles from Scotland.

Ulster would founder as an independent sovereignty outside the United Kingdom. Ulster's two mainstays, shipbuilding and aircraft, would collapse without the steady, heavy flow of subsidies from the government at Westminster. And because it is poorer, the Catholic community—even more than the Protestant community—needs the benefits of the British welfare state, benefits far more generous than those enjoyed south of the border, in the republic.

Most Protestants do not believe what a few prominent Protestants continue to assert: that most Catholics desire prompt union of Ulster with the republic. And certainly the republic does not want such a union.

The republic's economy is weak and plagued by unemployment, and would be shattered by trying to integrate a war-torn and underdeveloped Ulster. Moreover, the government of the republic knows that it would be the next target of a Provisional IRA that had forced Britain's withdrawal from Ulster.

True, the Social Democratic Labor party, which represents

Ulster Catholics, formally favors the union of Ulster with the republic. But that is of no more practical significance than the republic's formal commitment to "eventual" union, a commitment far less important than the republic's desire for the British Army to stay in Ulster until Ulster has undergone some irreversible transformation.

Ulster's tragedy is not that it has two factions, but that it has only two. The secret of political happiness under popular government is a multiplicity of factions. The more the merrier: A multiplicity of factions produces single-issue majorities that are fluid coalitions of minorities. Such transient majorities, unlike Ulster's monolithic Protestant majority, are unable to impose a stable, oppressive regime.

### Unworkable Theory

Protestant leaders cleave to an unworkable and demonstrably unworkable democratic theory: The majority must get its way and the minority must knuckle under. That would be crude but workable if the minority consisted of 3 per cent of the population. In Ulster the minority is 33 per cent.

Two years ago Protestants used a three-week strike to destroy a compromise "power-sharing" plan devised in London. Later, IRA terrorists destroyed a similar plan that had won important Protestant support. Last Friday, several Protestant leaders supported power sharing. Over the weekend IRA terrorists attacked some Protestant social clubs, killing fathers and sons. By Monday, most of the support for "power sharing" evaporated.

But something like these power-sharing plans—inclusion of a minority of Catholics in the Ulster executive—will be one price eventually paid in an attempt to staunch the community's bleeding. But it will not happen soon.

In 1939, Prime Minister Gladstone said: "My mission is to pacify Ireland." The problem was then more than 300 years old. In 1921, Prime Minister Lloyd George "solved" the problem by isolating it in the six northern counties. The foreseeable chapters of this long, sad story are implicit in this fact: Ulster has just endured the most bloody January since the violence that began eight years ago.

## Wallace Rides High On Prospect

By Joseph Kraft

ATLANTA—"Fear of Flyt" could be the title of a book about George Wallace, said I rode with him from Miami to Atlanta in his private jet. Other day, he eyed a distant jet as nervously as though we were chasing into a hurricane. I had caught a cold, which fortuitously worsened his hearing difficulty. One of his paralyzed legs was a cast because of a ligament tear when he fell while being carried from his plane.

Despite these manifold physical discomforts, however, Wallace clearly was high. The reason seems to be that, while he has his own in Florida, he thinks his campaign will be getting terrific lift in Massachusetts. To be sure, Wallace was exactly saying that out to Paul (Bear) Bryant, the Alabama football coach who's been announcing just before the game that his whole team has the flu, is not more adept at poor-mouthing his prospects than the governor of Alabama. Wallace said "didn't expect to do well," pointed out that he only recast 8 per cent of the vote in 1964.

### Baits the Press

But in appearances in Daytona Beach, Miami and Atlanta, Wallace had plainly put behind the cautious mood which marked his campaign appearances this year. He wasn't defensive about record or his health, and baited the press with guile, even told, as though it were off the griddle, an old gag in which he likens liberals to the press who eventually decided not to be a chandler for the church cause, first, he didn't have money; second, there was no in the congregation who could play it; and third, what church really needed anyway some light.

Good showings in places where he had written him off probably also explained some of the adulation. In Oklahoma last Saturday, without even trying, Wallace ran neck-and-neck with Lloyd Bentsen of Texas—a feat Wallace may be able to duplicate in the Texas primary. Wallace ran well ahead of Jim Carter in a straw poll at a Junior Chamber of Commerce rally in Daytona Beach. He pulled the crowds than Carter generally at appearances in both Miami and Atlanta—sign the Carter probably not going to Wallace out in his own South base.

But just chatting, Wallace couldn't stay away from Massachusetts, where the primary set for March 2. He talked and over again about the crowds he drew in Chilocope and Bedford. He said that a visiting Boston Globe, through outside was bigger than any political group collected since the visit paid by John F. Kennedy after his electoral victory in 1960. As he was entering a building, Wallace said, a car drove by and an officer of the window and stuck out a sign which said "WALLACE." He told me, as he had said during the day, that Mayor E. White in talking about the city by a local federal judge on segregating Boston schools said he liked the governor of Alabama or Mississippi. He indicated that he had canceled previously arranged visits to Illinois in 1976 to go back to Massachusetts week.

At that point his handsome Cornelia interrupted to say wasn't surprising George doing so well since some of the best-known names in Massachusetts were before the Kennedys. Then Wallace himself said: "I have to admit that if I did there it would be the most political development of the campaign."

I think I would have to admit that. Not because I think most liberal states in the country have taken to heart the belief that the governor of Alabama, because I agree with Wallace's way of all the other candid when they appeal his governor and high spending and well-bested and forced posting. "They all done stole my lines." The real significance of Wallace's apparently good performance in Massachusetts is the deepest cultural guilt in the country, the guilt which repels Yankees from Chicanos, is bridged, ironically, as that close, the basic national for Wallace candidacy both in Democratic party and in a partial third party—the snob attitude taken toward his people by those with better education and more money will begin to fade away.



But Medical Uses Noted

# Clean Bill of Health' Denied To Marijuana by U.S. Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—The government says marijuana still cannot be given a "clean bill of health," but research indicates the drug may be useful in treating glaucoma, cancer and asthma patients.

The fifth annual "Marijuana and Health" report to Congress, prepared by the National Institute of Drug Abuse, says marijuana smoking "poses significant hazards" for drivers, pilots and factory workers if their psychomotor performance is impaired.

The report, issued yesterday, said marijuana has demonstrated value in reducing internal eye pressure in glaucoma patients, easing vomiting in cancer patients taking chemotherapy and dilating lung passages in asthma.

Eventual medical applications are likely to use synthetic compounds, however, and some problems are expected because chronic users appear to develop a tolerance to marijuana, the report said.

By H.D.S. Greenway

HONG KONG, Feb. 11 (UPI).—This 400-square-mile colony is a free-trade zone, and world recession has caused difficulties, in the words of the government, with "essential raw materials, soft market conditions, increasing unemployment, tighter financial liquidity and falling profit margins."

Yet this year began on an optimistic note with the announcement that Hong Kong has begun exporting at least one essential raw material, "night soil," human excrement.

The first sales were made to the People's Republic of China, which has been using night soil for fertilizer production. Despite recent advances in chemical fertilizer, the use of night soil still plays an important role in Chinese agriculture. And although speculators are not exactly bidding for night-soil, sales are expected to earn at least \$200,000 this year.

This encouraging financial news was played down in the local press—perhaps because, as one newspaper put it, "the modern city dweller prefers not to think about where his or her night soil ends up."

Doing Our Bit

But the paper added, "The more business-minded among us will be happy to know that we are all now doing our bit to earn money for Hong Kong."

Hong Kong's population is 4 million.

A close examination of Hong Kong's urban services departmental report gives less cause for long-range optimism. The output of night soil has fallen from more than 25,000 tons in 1965 to slightly more than 15,000 tons in 1975. The advance of modern plumbing has been the major cause of this steady decline.

The current market is not fully exploited, however. A government spokesman said recently that only the night soil of Hong Kong island—a fraction of the colony's total output—is now being exported to China. The rest is being dumped in the West Emma Channel, close to Hong Kong's most popular beaches.

# Americans Abroad Prepare For Role in National Election

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Large numbers of Americans living in Europe and elsewhere are preparing to play a role in national elections by restrictive state residence requirements are now flexing their political muscles—having, for the first time, a modest amount of political muscle to flex.

New federal legislation signed by President Ford last month overrode state limitations and guarantees an absentee vote to every otherwise eligible American overseas. Hence, the eighteenth political potential and interest abroad.

In addition, the Democratic Party has recently accepted a plan under which there will be, for the first time, a Democratic primary throughout Europe and the Middle East to select delegates to the party convention in New York, beginning July 11. The elected delegation—16 members and three alternates—will be entitled to three votes for presidential and vice-presidential candidates. Hitherto, the delegation from abroad had no voting power.

A happy result of the new law, Anthony Hyde, chairman of Democrats Abroad, the official organization of the party in Europe, said, "It's that officials and candidates and their staff back home now listen to what we have to say as earnestly as they do with a voter in America for the simple reason that we can now vote too. Before, all we could do was lend moral support and send good wishes, commodities notably less valuable than a solid ballot in the box."

"It's amazing," said a Republican who recently returned from Washington. "Doors pop open and the palm is pressed, which never happened before. The big-wigs seem glad to see us, now that we can give them something useful, like a valid vote."

Democrats here, seemingly further along in their organization than the Republicans, are now setting up machinery for their secret mail-ballot primary in which delegates will be chosen for the New York Convention. All Americans of voting age who choose to register as Democrats may do so by writing to the Democrats Abroad office in their country of residence and will then obtain a ballot. They may not vote if they cast a ballot in a primary in the United States.

15 Signatures

Similarly, any registered Democrat may present himself as a candidate for election to the delegation by notifying Democrats Abroad and backing his candidacy with the signatures of 15 other Democrats living overseas. He can announce his support for one of the presidential candidates or run uncommitted.

Registration forms are available from party headquarters in each country and must be returned in time to the headquarters to be approved and reach London headquarters by the filing deadline, April 9.

Ballots for voting will be sent to those registered and will be available to others who wish to register by the first week in May.

The potential votes of Americans living abroad—worldwide, an estimated 750,000, not including the military forces—are not expected to be ignored by either major political party. Both can be expected to try to register as many voters as possible.

Only a small proportion of potential voters is expected to register this year and those mostly in Europe. But the British branch of Democrats Abroad is already making vigorous efforts at promoting registration among the estimated 30,000 to 60,000 Americans of voting age here, with a special campaign directed toward the 4,000 students in British and U.S.-branch universities here.

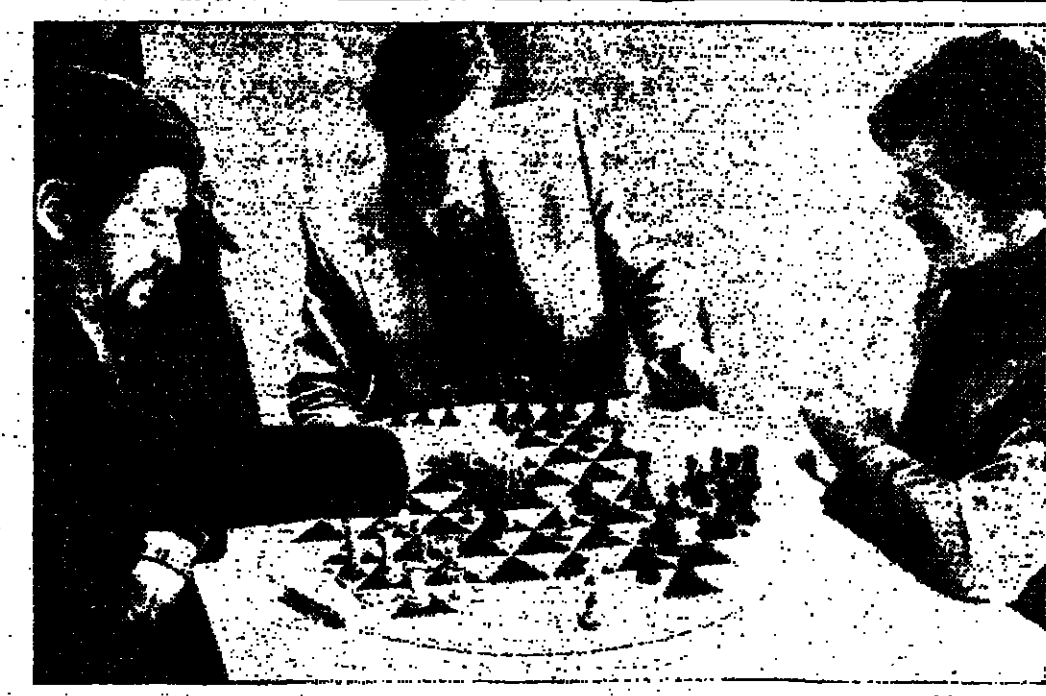
U.S. Embassies in Europe have indicated that within a few weeks they will be able to supply prospective voters with information on procedure and forms for registering and obtaining absentee ballots from the election districts where they formerly lived or were entitled to vote.

# Economic Parley Begins in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 11 (AP).—The Conference on International Economic Cooperation began its substantive work in closed session today after 10 months of procedural preparations.

The objective of the conference, which was proposed by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is to establish a "new world economic order" that would bring about a fairer distribution of resources and technical knowledge.

In the initial sessions, four commissions on energy, development, raw materials and financial problems will meet for about 10 days. Sessions are scheduled at regular intervals until July.



THREE-WAY CHESS—A chess set designed for three players was introduced at the Nuremberg toy fair recently. The inventor says he kept the basic dynamics of the original game while altering the board and rules for triangular competition.

## And Economic Situation

# Pravda Says West Distorts Soviet Farm Ills

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda has accused Western critics of distorting the Soviet Union's economic situation and particularly its agricultural problems after the nation's worst harvest in a decade.

"The bourgeois falsifiers are not simply critics, but direct ideological and political enemies of socialism, seizing upon any fabrication in their blind hatred for the future of all mankind," Pravda charged. It alleged that Moscow's enemies were only trying to divert attention from the economic crisis in the West.

Pravda attributed last year's agricultural failure not just to the prolonged drought, but also the damage which World War II brought to the fertile black belt of the Ukraine and Russia more than 30 years ago. It contended that in comparable climatic areas "many collective and state farms were getting higher grain yields than farms in the United States."

At the same time, Pravda denied that the reduced economic targets for this year meant a year of economic stabilization as some in the West concluded and contended that the leadership had "set forth practical targets for the consistent development of the economy."

The lengthy article in Pravda, which was written by Georgi Khromushin, a doctor of economic science, offered the first detailed Soviet response to reports in the West about Soviet economic problems arising from the poor harvest. The defensive tone underscored Moscow's sensitivity about the economic issue just two weeks before the 25th Soviet party congress, which the official press has been hailing with a tone of heroic optimism.

In presenting the annual economic plan last December, Deputy Premier Nikolai Baibakov had admitted that the poor harvest forced the country to scale down economic goals for this year. He avoided giving the customary yearly grain figure, but from the speech of another official, diplomats here extrapolated the figure of 137 million tons.

Late last month, the Soviet Union confirmed Western suspicions of the harvest disaster by revealing that last year's grain yield was only 140 million tons, which was barely two-thirds of the 215.7 million tons originally planned.

Results of the 1971-75 five-year plan made public at the same time showed that the Soviet Union, while continuing to grow, in key areas outside agriculture, had failed to reach most of the targets set at the beginning of the plan. The targets announced for the 1976-80 plan were still lower, prompting many Western experts to conclude that the Russians were cutting back on their growth in part to push for more productivity on the job.

Following the agricultural failure, Western attention focused on the inefficiencies of the Soviet collective and state farm system, which made Soviet farmers slow to respond to the threat of last year's drought. However, Pravda today noted that agricultural production had tripled between 1928, when collectivization was launched, and 1970. "Without socialist collective farming, such improvement would have been impossible," Pravda said.

The article conceded that "for the present" Soviet grain yields ran lower than those in the United States. But it explained that Soviet lands under cultivation lay well north of most cultivated land in the United States. If one compared performance in similar regions, Pravda said, "many collective and state farms in the Ukraine, Krasnodar and other areas get 40 hundredweights

per hectare—much more than in the U.S.A. despite the high level of mechanization and chemistry in American farming."

"It would be, however, futile to spend time searching for these objective facts on the pages of the reactionary bourgeois press," Pravda wrote, "which views the Western articles as part of an anti-Soviet campaign. Pravda did not further identify the farms it alluded to."

The newspaper tacitly admitted that the new five-year plan had returned to a traditional reliance on heavy industry, but insisted this did not mean slighting the Soviet consumer as some Western economists reasoned. It asserted that the "slight reduction" in targets from the preceding plan was not a change in economic direction, but rather an effort to improve industrial quality and efficiency.

# U.S. Soviet Embassy Doctors Check on Microwave Effects

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Technicians have begun carrying out blood tests on U.S. diplomatic families living in Moscow, U.S. Embassy officials said, after discovering that Soviet secret police were beaming potentially harmful microwaves at the embassy building.

In addition to taking white-cell counts, the medical staff also is reviewing the health records of the approximately 300 embassy employees and their families in an effort to stop illnesses that might be related to microwave radiation, the officials said.

But they added that, so far as was known, no member of a U.S. diplomatic family had left Moscow in the last 10 months for medical reasons that obviously had been caused by radiation.

Soviet secret police reportedly were using the microwave beams to eavesdrop on conversations inside the nine-story embassy building, using the beams either to interfere with U.S. debugging equipment or to activate microphones hidden inside.

Already workers have begun installing what appeared to be standard wire-mesh screens over the outside of dozens of windows in the building, apparently to deflect or interrupt the microwaves.

Ambassador Walter Stoessel Jr. and his staff have refused to confirm that the embassy is being bombarded by the waves, although they have indicated that

# Prof. Aharoni, 55, Expert on Biblical Era, Dies

TEL AVIV, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Prof. Yohanan Aharoni, 55, one of the leading researchers on ancient Israel, died yesterday.

Prof. Aharoni, head of the archaeology department of Tel Aviv University, wrote many papers on the history and geography of Israel in biblical times.

Charlie Naughton

LONDON, Feb. 11 (AP).—Charlie Naughton, 83, once a member of the Crazy Gang, a group of slapstick comedians who played for years at the London Palladium, died today.

The Crazy Gang started in 1932 when Palladium impresario George Black brought together three pairs of clowns—Naughton and Gold, Nervo and Keno, Flanagan and Allen—and a juggler called Eddie Grey. The group retired in 1962. During their years together, the Crazy Gang was called to a record 15 consecutive royal command performances.

Eizhen Veveris

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (AP).—Eizhen Veveris, 76, a Latvian poet, has died in Riga, Tass reported today. His last book of poems, "Plant Roses in the Accursed Soil," was written in 1970.

2 Paris Sites Bombed

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UPI).—Molotov cocktails exploded early today at the Champs-Élysées offices of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and at Liberation, a leftist newspaper, police said. A rightist organization, Ordre Nouveau, issued a statement claiming responsibility for the blasts.

published reports to this effect were true.

Officials told Americans outside the diplomatic community yesterday that they faced no "significant danger" from microwave radiation in those parts of the embassy easily accessible to them—such as the snack bar or nursery.

But the officials refused to reply when asked if this meant that there were dangers to the health of persons who frequented other parts of the embassy.

# U.K. Tells Luns Of Willingness to End 'Cod War'

LONDON, Feb. 11 (Reuters).—Britain today assured NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns that it attached great importance to the Atlantic alliance aspects of the Anglo-Icelandic fisheries dispute and said it was ready to reach a settlement.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson gave the assurance on the "cod war" dispute to Mr. Luns at a half-hour meeting, a statement from Mr. Wilson's office said.

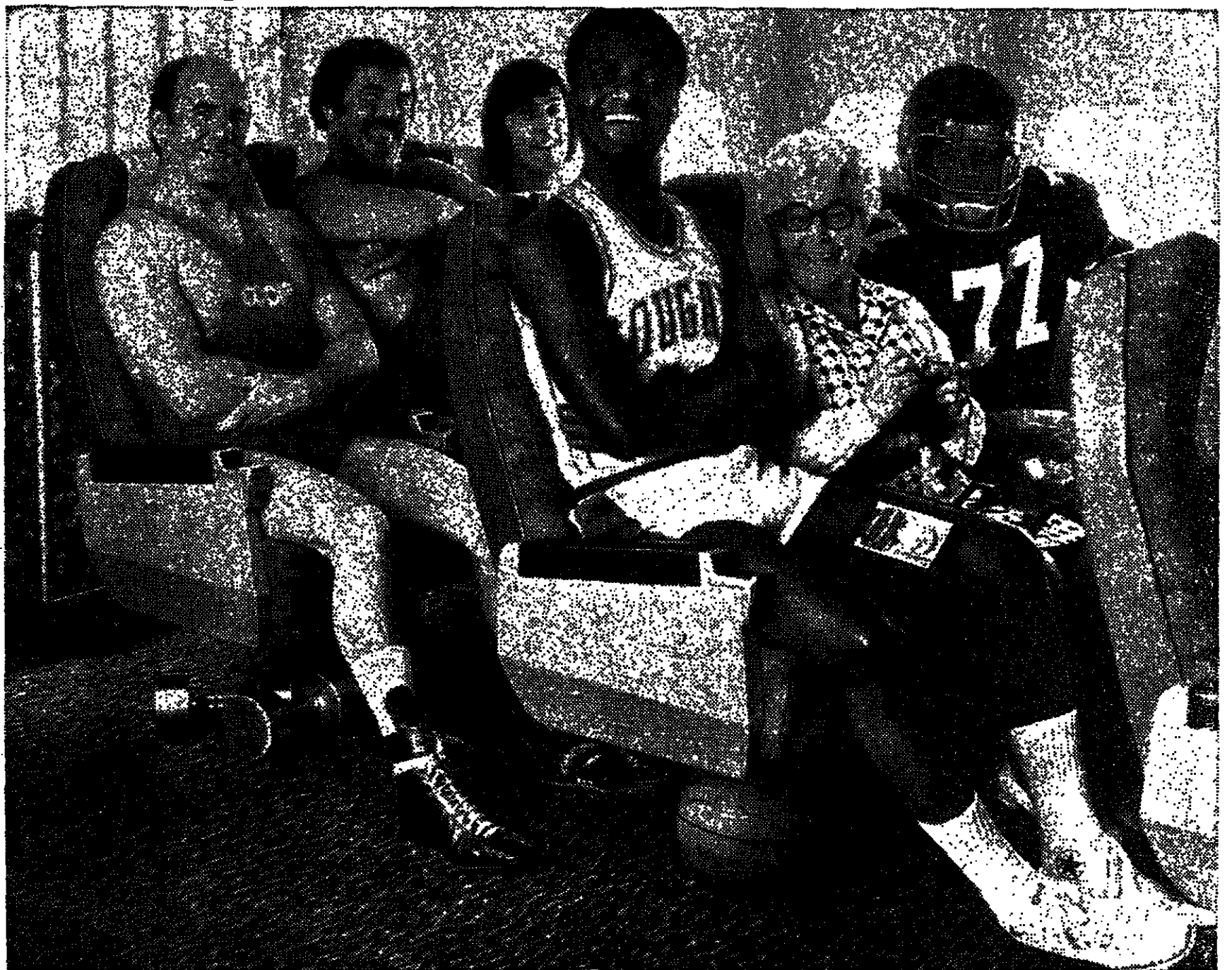
"The British government made a number of points to Dr. Luns which he will put to the Icelandic government," the statement said.

Mr. Luns, who arrived here from Washington this morning after talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, will return to his Brussels headquarters tomorrow morning. He will then get in touch with the Icelandic government and may visit Reykjavik for talks.

## U.S. Labor Aide Sworn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP).—W.J. Casey Jr. was sworn yesterday as President Ford's third secretary of labor.

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## The Enduring Looks of Chanel

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT).—On the surface, nothing has changed at Chanel's. In a no-news-is-good-news atmosphere, the late designer's assistants Jean Casaubon and Yvonne Dudel keep turning out faithful replicas of the famous Chanel suits—which, given the current vogue for suits, may be with us for a while yet.

Things have stood so still here that it is almost eerie. The Chanel perfume operation (which owns the couture lock, stock and barrel) has kept the designer's quarters, up a flight of the famous mirrored stairway, as they were: the Coromandel screens, the suede settee, the outsize gold fawns and even her brio-a-brac where a priceless objet d'art sits next to a five-and-a-half-century-old clock. Her reading glasses are where she left them, on the handsome Louis XV desk.

"I joined the house three months after Mademoiselle's death," said PR woman Marie-Louise de Clermont-Tonnerre. "So I was quite comfortable knowing her quarters, having pictures taken. But do you know that, to this day, many people who worked for her won't set foot in here."

The couture still has enough prestige to attract a number of well-heeled customers plus "all the ladies from government circles," Chanel, who did not like Gen. de Gaulle, patched things up in government circles when she started dressing Mrs. Georges Pompidou (who went to see the collection last week). Now, the fans include Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Simone Vell, Mrs. Jacques Chirac, as well as Princess Astrid and the Duchess of Alba. A new customer—and a far from typical one—is Sylvia Kristel, of erotic film fame ("Emmanuelle").

According to director Jacqueline Citroen, the private orders have not dropped but the clientele has changed. Oil money makes quite a difference. They order whole wardrobes," Mrs. Citroen said. But who exactly are "they?" "We don't know. I swear we don't," Mrs. Citroen said. "We call them all 'Princess.' One even asked an embroidered dress to be re-embroidered, to make it more sumptuous. We know she was from Saudi Arabia, but we don't know her name."

Real changes, however, are in the making but they are happen-



OFFICIAL BLESSING—Health Minister Simone Vell in a Chanel suit with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

ing somewhere else. At 120 Rue La Boétie, the Société Chanel has set up Créations Chanel with Philippe Goubourg as designer.

Mr. Goubourg is an experienced, witty designer whose only problem is that, for the last 15 years, he has been in Marc Bohan's shadow at Dior's.

At Créations Chanel, he has designed an extensive line of accessories for the mass market: jewelry, bags, ties and scarves.

"That has never been done before. Chanel, who must have been the most copied designer in the world, used to say, 'It's a compliment.' The Chanel people now obviously feel that compliments are not enough and that it is time to start doing what others have been doing for years.

The accessories, which will be on the market next spring, will be made industrially, but, Mr. Goubourg insists, they will reflect the house's sense of quality and exclusivity. "We want to keep the Chanel image," he said, "and not sell the name down the drain. That's why I am taking my time. Fortunately, I don't have to show profits right away."

And what about ready-to-wear? Here, Mr. Goubourg isn't talking. But it is quite obvious that it will be his main and most important objective. As soon as the accessories are out of the way, he will doubtless tackle ready-to-wear. If the Chanel myth (which is still solid in the United States) holds a little longer, Chanel suits, off-the-rack, might prove another gold mine.

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Feb. 11 (IHT).—"Simon Le Bonheur," which has just opened at the Théâtre du Gymnase, is Mathieu Galey's adaptation of Simon Gray's "Otherwise Engaged," a London hit that has been acclaimed the best new English play of the year. It has been damaged in transit.

In such cases, it is usual to blame the producers of national temperaments and tastes. But Gray's equally British "Butley" was greatly appreciated in Paris and the theme of his latest comedy is not alien to the Continental stage.

His protagonist is that old friend the Neolithic Strong Man, the unconquerable stoic undone by the implications of his own philosophy. The trouble at the Gymnase is that miscasting and a flat translation have left only a faint, confused echo of Gray's original.

The contented Simon of the title is an affluent publisher who would rather listen to a recording of "Parsifal" than his wife's confession of adultery, his ne'er-do-well brother's whining, the ravings of a melancholic cuckold, the call of a predatory authoress, the jabbering of an alcoholic friend or the stupid insults of a hippie lodger. In London this aloof, superior being was played with impeccable grace by Alan Bates, who struck just the right note of snobbish style and conveyed polite indifference in the most polished drawing-room manner. At the Gymnase Simon is not U.

Pierre Mondy is an ingratiating and able comedian. It is always a pleasure to see him for he brings with him a phrasing glow of good will of jovial camaraderie. He looks like a sympathetic listener, the antithesis of Gray's insolent, by-cumbersome. As all revolves about the personality of the central character, the conflicts that arise are reduced to a mere trifle. The dialogue, too, has lost most of its sparkle. The translation is faithful to the letter rather than to the spirit of the play. It needs a freer adaptation.

The casting of the supporting players is better. Paul Crauchet invests the schoolmate who comes back in middle age to administer an overdue scolding with certain fascination. Anouk Ferjac is the egoist's unhappy wife; William Sabatier, the boring brother; Marie-Christine Adam, the strip-teasing lady of letters; Jacques Grisel, the quarrelsome drunk; and Sylvain Rougerie, the obnoxious upstairs tenant. All fit neatly into the general frame. Michel Fugère's direction, however, does nothing to quicken the

tempo of this inquisitive comedy-drama.

Simon Gray, one of England's most brilliant younger playwrights, deserves a more exacting production. His "Butley" had a two-year run in Paris and several of his other plays—"Wise Child," "Dutch Uncle," "Spoiled" and a dramatization of Dostoevsky's "Idiot"—await resourceful French presentation.

\*\*\*

Jacques Martin is the No. 1

## PARIS THEATER

## English Hit Loses Sparkle in Translation

favorite of French television and his weekly Sunday luncheon show, "Le Petit Rapporteur," has it is reported, an audience of 28 million spectators. They have good taste. He is a superb entertainer.

At the Théâtre Fontaine he is doing a one-man show of enormous vitality and hilarity. He boasts of having inspired Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for the presidency, advising him on both musical and political matters. He recounts an expedition to the

wilds of Brittany, as though he were Trader Horn invading the African jungles. He impersonates the chef of a no-star Riviera restaurant who divulges his unappetizing secrets. He discourses on the dubious joys of country life, the boot-licking practices of TV employees, why Jehovah let loose the flood and attacks all the members of a factory board dinner. There is not a dull moment, but the high moment is his old-time Montmartre poet who, having lost his voice and memory,

retires to recall the fabled Bell Spoque. Actually Martin's performance is a many-maned show. He is in turn, clown, wit, sharp chansonnier, commentator, expert mime and talented singer. A diverting session awaits you at the Fontaine.

\*\*\*

Shirley MacLaine will give two performances of her one-woman show in Paris: at the Palais de Congrès on Feb. 16 and 17.

## N. Y. Entertainment: Katharine Hepburn 'Enshrined'

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

### Plays

"A Matter of Gravity" by Eald Bagard "doesn't so much star Katharine Hepburn as enshrine her," according to Olive Barnes. "She is perfectly remarkable" and is almost the only virtue of the play. It concerns an aging Englishwoman and her cook-housemaid who can fly—floating to the ceiling like a balloon. Barnes calls it "a play full of cross currents of motivation and whiplashes of thought." Miss Hepburn "has never been better," he writes, "even in the movies. People will go see this play to see her and they won't be disappointed." Ben Edwards's scenery was "beautiful and the costumes by Jane Greenwood were brilliant, as usual," says Barnes. He thought the direction by Noel Williams seemed "sensible." Paul Harding was impressive as an urbane Oxford homosexual.

"The Mystery of Phyllis Wheatley" is a play for children by Ed Bullins; however, "unlike most children's theater that condescends or glamorizes, this work is serious and thoughtful," Mel Gussow says. Phyllis Wheatley was the first black, the first slave and the second woman to have a book of poetry published in America. But in Bullins's biographical view "she was unfaithful to her roots, a black African who learned to write like a genteel Englishwoman." For Gussow "Margaretta Jones very capably communicates the young woman's awakening," and the direction by Elizabeth Van Dyke "never loses sight of its young audience." Kalvert Nelson's African score "fills the stage."

"The Good Woman of Seton," in the hands of La Mama's



Katharine Hepburn  
... "A Matter of Gravity"

director-in-residence Andrei Serban, becomes "a heady, highly verbal eludition of a parable by Bertolt Brecht." Mel Gussow says, Serban never forgets that it is a comedy, a service to a playwright "who has suffered even in the hands of admirers." Playing the dual role of the kindly prostitute and her male-believe cousin is Priscilla Smith. The supporting cast is "admirable." The "troupe's journey" is enlivened by Elizabeth Swados's score—the songs, Gussow reports, have a "well-tuned" touch.

"They Knew What They Wanted," the 1934 Sidney Howard hit play that saw life in the mid-50s as a musical, "The Most Happy Fella," has been revived by the Phoenix Theater as part of the repertory group's Bicentennial observations. This tale of an elderly Italian wine grower, turned bootlegger, during Prohibition, and his young mail-order bride, has political and social undercurrents that Olive Barnes

found revealing. "When plays time we often learn as much about that time as about the play." Set in California, it illustrates "the first stirrings of American radicalism on the West Coast and the discussions on women's equality are unexpectedly revealing, as is the playwright's attitude to the Catholic Church." Barnes says that director Stephen Serban "knows his way instinctively around a play like this." Lois Nettleton as the mail-order bride is "delightful" and the rest of the cast "remarkably good."

"Pome Stars at Home," by Leonard Melfi, is about the corrosive force of meaningless sex, says Olive Barnes. It's a view of pome stars off duty, "an intriguing idea done very well." The scene is a birthday party for a porno queen. "They strip off everything but their clothes. They are after all off duty." Ken Page has directed the play fairly, says Barnes. "The acting is lively and engaged, particularly that of Rebecca Stanley and Jody Catlin."

### Films

"The American Soldier" by Rainer Werner Fassbinder was made in 1970, and Vincent Canby writes, "it is not as ambitious as his later films, but it is extremely interesting and often bold." "It's the deadpan tale of a German-born gangster, played by Karlheinz Böhm, who returns home to make some 'hits' on a contract that what appears to be the police," Canby writes. "The great thing about this director's films is they give the impression of having been created in a single burst of energy." The movie "has the cold eye of a political cartoonist, as well as the political cartoonist's eye for outrageous detail," the critic says. "Fassbinder's achievement here is in avoiding obvious camp. It is not a parody of a familiar subject

## Arts Agenda

The English National Opera will give a gala in aid of benevolent fund at the La Scala Coliseum on Feb. 12, with members of the company giving program of scenes and arias from various operas. Janet Baker among the singers scheduled to appear, and the tenor Piers Fennell is scheduled to appear in his occasional role as a conductor, along with Charles Mackerras and other members of the company's conducting staff.

Donizetti's "Viva La Mamma" ("The Conventine" in the Metropolitan Theatre) will begin for the first time at the Hamburg State Opera Feb. 22 in a production staged by Nikolaus Bachler and designed by Gün Walbeck. Reinhard Petersen conducts a cast headed by Udo Kow as the bass-baritone "Mama." Toni Blankenheim as Impresario, and Hildegard Urmacher and Maria Hysman the two sopranos. The set performance is scheduled Feb. 22.

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After 5.15.76 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 2.44 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 5th February, 1976.

## ADVERTISEMENT

MITSUI & CO., LTD.  
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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 5th February, 1976.

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

COMMODITY AND UNIT: Feb. 11, 1976

| Commodity       | Unit | Price |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Wheat (No. 2)   | bu   | 2.10  |
| Wheat (No. 3)   | bu   | 2.05  |
| Wheat (No. 4)   | bu   | 2.00  |
| Wheat (No. 5)   | bu   | 1.95  |
| Wheat (No. 6)   | bu   | 1.90  |
| Wheat (No. 7)   | bu   | 1.85  |
| Wheat (No. 8)   | bu   | 1.80  |
| Wheat (No. 9)   | bu   | 1.75  |
| Wheat (No. 10)  | bu   | 1.70  |
| Wheat (No. 11)  | bu   | 1.65  |
| Wheat (No. 12)  | bu   | 1.60  |
| Wheat (No. 13)  | bu   | 1.55  |
| Wheat (No. 14)  | bu   | 1.50  |
| Wheat (No. 15)  | bu   | 1.45  |
| Wheat (No. 16)  | bu   | 1.40  |
| Wheat (No. 17)  | bu   | 1.35  |
| Wheat (No. 18)  | bu   | 1.30  |
| Wheat (No. 19)  | bu   | 1.25  |
| Wheat (No. 20)  | bu   | 1.20  |
| Wheat (No. 21)  | bu   | 1.15  |
| Wheat (No. 22)  | bu   | 1.10  |
| Wheat (No. 23)  | bu   | 1.05  |
| Wheat (No. 24)  | bu   | 1.00  |
| Wheat (No. 25)  | bu   | 0.95  |
| Wheat (No. 26)  | bu   | 0.90  |
| Wheat (No. 27)  | bu   | 0.85  |
| Wheat (No. 28)  | bu   | 0.80  |
| Wheat (No. 29)  | bu   | 0.75  |
| Wheat (No. 30)  | bu   | 0.70  |
| Wheat (No. 31)  | bu   | 0.65  |
| Wheat (No. 32)  | bu   | 0.60  |
| Wheat (No. 33)  | bu   | 0.55  |
| Wheat (No. 34)  | bu   | 0.50  |
| Wheat (No. 35)  | bu   | 0.45  |
| Wheat (No. 36)  | bu   | 0.40  |
| Wheat (No. 37)  | bu   | 0.35  |
| Wheat (No. 38)  | bu   | 0.30  |
| Wheat (No. 39)  | bu   | 0.25  |
| Wheat (No. 40)  | bu   | 0.20  |
| Wheat (No. 41)  | bu   | 0.15  |
| Wheat (No. 42)  | bu   | 0.10  |
| Wheat (No. 43)  | bu   | 0.05  |
| Wheat (No. 44)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 45)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 46)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 47)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 48)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 49)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 50)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 51)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 52)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 53)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 54)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 55)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 56)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 57)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 58)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 59)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 60)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 61)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 62)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 63)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 64)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 65)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 66)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 67)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 68)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 69)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 70)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 71)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 72)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 73)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 74)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 75)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 76)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 77)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 78)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 79)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 80)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 81)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 82)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 83)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 84)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 85)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 86)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 87)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 88)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 89)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 90)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 91)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 92)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 93)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 94)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 95)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 96)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 97)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 98)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 99)  | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 100) | bu   | 0.00  |

CHICAGO FUTURES  
Feb. 11, 1976

| Commodity      | Unit | Price |
|----------------|------|-------|
| Wheat (No. 2)  | bu   | 2.10  |
| Wheat (No. 3)  | bu   | 2.05  |
| Wheat (No. 4)  | bu   | 2.00  |
| Wheat (No. 5)  | bu   | 1.95  |
| Wheat (No. 6)  | bu   | 1.90  |
| Wheat (No. 7)  | bu   | 1.85  |
| Wheat (No. 8)  | bu   | 1.80  |
| Wheat (No. 9)  | bu   | 1.75  |
| Wheat (No. 10) | bu   | 1.70  |
| Wheat (No. 11) | bu   | 1.65  |
| Wheat (No. 12) | bu   | 1.60  |
| Wheat (No. 13) | bu   | 1.55  |
| Wheat (No. 14) | bu   | 1.50  |
| Wheat (No. 15) | bu   | 1.45  |
| Wheat (No. 16) | bu   | 1.40  |
| Wheat (No. 17) | bu   | 1.35  |
| Wheat (No. 18) | bu   | 1.30  |
| Wheat (No. 19) | bu   | 1.25  |
| Wheat (No. 20) | bu   | 1.20  |
| Wheat (No. 21) | bu   | 1.15  |
| Wheat (No. 22) | bu   | 1.10  |
| Wheat (No. 23) | bu   | 1.05  |
| Wheat (No. 24) | bu   | 1.00  |
| Wheat (No. 25) | bu   | 0.95  |
| Wheat (No. 26) | bu   | 0.90  |
| Wheat (No. 27) | bu   | 0.85  |
| Wheat (No. 28) | bu   | 0.80  |
| Wheat (No. 29) | bu   | 0.75  |
| Wheat (No. 30) | bu   | 0.70  |
| Wheat (No. 31) | bu   | 0.65  |
| Wheat (No. 32) | bu   | 0.60  |
| Wheat (No. 33) | bu   | 0.55  |
| Wheat (No. 34) | bu   | 0.50  |
| Wheat (No. 35) | bu   | 0.45  |
| Wheat (No. 36) | bu   | 0.40  |
| Wheat (No. 37) | bu   | 0.35  |
| Wheat (No. 38) | bu   | 0.30  |
| Wheat (No. 39) | bu   | 0.25  |
| Wheat (No. 40) | bu   | 0.20  |
| Wheat (No. 41) | bu   | 0.15  |
| Wheat (No. 42) | bu   | 0.10  |
| Wheat (No. 43) | bu   | 0.05  |
| Wheat (No. 44) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 45) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 46) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 47) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 48) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 49) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 50) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 51) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 52) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 53) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 54) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 55) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 56) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 57) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 58) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 59) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 60) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 61) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 62) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 63) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 64) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 65) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 66) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 67) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 68) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 69) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 70) | bu   | 0.00  |
| Wheat (No. 7   |      |       |



هولاء عند الأصل

[illegible]

| NEW YORK (AP)              |          | Closing Prices Feb. 11, 1976 |         | 816 |  |
|----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------|-----|--|
| The following are selected |          |                              |         |     |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Christie                     | 384     | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Circle K                     | 140 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut A                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut B                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut C                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut D                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut E                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut F                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut G                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut H                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut I                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut J                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut K                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut L                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut M                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut N                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut O                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut P                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut Q                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut R                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut S                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut T                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut U                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut V                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut W                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut X                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut Y                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut Z                    | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AA                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AB                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AC                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AD                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AE                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AF                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AG                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AH                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AI                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AJ                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AK                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AL                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AM                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AN                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AO                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AP                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AQ                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AR                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AS                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AT                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AU                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AV                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AW                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AX                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AY                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut AZ                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BA                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BB                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BC                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BD                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BE                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BF                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BG                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BH                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BI                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BJ                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BK                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BL                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BM                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BN                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BO                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Citicut BP                   | 313 1/2 | Ask |  |
| Antonia's                  | selected | Cit                          |         |     |  |

| 4 mos. 3 mos.            |                          | 4 mos. 3 mos.                       |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Abo Dhabi (air) ..       | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Kuwait (air) ..                     | \$ 114.00 63.00          |
| Aden (air) ..            | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Lebanon (air) ..                    | \$ 85.50 47.00           |
| Algeria (air) ..         | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Libya (air) ..                      | \$ 85.50 47.00           |
| Algeria (air) ..         | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Luxembourg J.F.P. 2,855.00 1,125.00 |                          |
| Africa, French speak.    |                          | Malaysia (air) ..                   | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| countries (air) ..       | \$ 72.50 40.50           | Malta (air) ..                      | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| Algeria, others (air) .. | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Mali (air) ..                       | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| Algeria (air) ..         | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Mexico (air) ..                     | \$ 114.00 63.00          |
| Arabian Gulf (air) ..    | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Mexico (air) ..                     | \$ 114.00 63.00          |
| Australia (air) ..       | \$ 146.00 81.00          | Morocco (air) ..                    | \$ 82.00 45.00           |
| Austria (air) ..         | Sch. 975.00 525.00       | Nepal (air) ..                      | \$ 114.00 63.00          |
| Belgium ..               | B.P.F. 2,855.00 1,125.00 | Netherlands ..                      | F.L. 146.00 79.00        |
| Burma (air) ..           | \$ 125.50 75.00          | New Zealand (air) ..                | \$ 146.00 81.00          |
| Bulgaria (air) ..        | \$ 97.50 54.00           | Norway (air) ..                     | N.K.R. 800.00 161.00     |
| Canada (air) ..          | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Philippines (air) ..                | \$ 125.50 75.00          |
| China (air) ..           | \$ 125.50 75.00          | Philippines (air) ..                | \$ 125.50 75.00          |
| Cyprus (air) ..          | \$ 97.50 54.00           | Persian Gulf (air) ..               | \$ 114.00 63.00          |
| Czechoslov. (air) ..     | \$ 97.50 54.00           | Poland (air) ..                     | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| Denmark (air) ..         | D.K.R. 319.00 176.00     | Portugal (F.P.) (air) ..            | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| ETHIOPIA (air) ..        | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Portugal (air) ..                   | ES.C.146.00 79.00        |
| Finland (air) ..         | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Rabat (air) ..                      | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| France ..                | F.F.M. 2,855.00 1,125.00 | Saudi Arabia (air) ..               | \$ 85.50 47.00           |
| Germany ..               | D.M. 1,799.00 75.00      | Singapore (air) ..                  | \$ 125.50 75.00          |
| Great Britain ..         | £51. 16s. 9d.            | S. America (air) ..                 | \$ 114.00 63.00          |
| Greece (air) ..          | R. 1,655.00 862.00       | Spain (air) ..                      | P.146.00 79.00           |
| Hong Kong (air) ..       | \$ 125.50 75.00          | Sri Lanka (air) ..                  | \$ 114.00 63.00          |
| Hong Kong (air) ..       | \$ 97.50 54.00           | Sweden (air) ..                     | S.K.R. 321.00 127.00     |
| India (air) ..           | \$ 114.00 63.00          | Switzerland ..                      | S.F.F. 2,855.00 1,125.00 |
| Indonesia (air) ..       | \$ 125.50 75.00          | Thailand (air) ..                   | \$ 125.50 75.00          |
| Iran (air) ..            | \$ 85.50 47.00           | Tenibia (air) ..                    | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| Iraq (air) ..            | \$ 85.50 47.00           | Turkey (air) ..                     | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| Israel (air) ..          | \$ 97.50 54.00           | U.A.R. (air) ..                     | \$ 85.50 47.00           |
| Ireland ..               | £51. 16s. 9d.            | U.S.S.R. (air) ..                   | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| Israel (air) ..          | \$ 85.50 47.00           | U.S.S.R. (air) ..                   | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| Italy ..                 | Lire 37,200.00 75.00     | Vietnam (air) ..                    | \$ 125.50 75.00          |
| Japan ..                 | ¥1,799.00 75.00          | Yemen (air) ..                      | \$ 97.50 54.00           |
| Korea (air) ..           | \$ 125.50 75.00          | Zaire (air) ..                      | \$ 125.50 75.00          |

**The Arab World  
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Cedex 03, France. For accounting purposes, pro-forma invoices are available on request.

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Pass Pass led the spade ten and overtook  
West led the diamond two. with his jack to score the game







... ..

July 1915